The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8480—VOL. LII. | THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at Barkley-street, St. Kilda, the wife of G. M. Perry, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th July, at her residence, 31, Stanley-street, Mrs. James Little, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 25th instant, at St. John's Parsonage, Newcastle, the wife of the Rev. F. D. Bode, of Dungog, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 24th instant, at his residence, the Old Whalers Arms, Lower Fort-street, Edward Doyle, aged 49, after a long and painful illness, the beloved husband of Maria Doyle.

On the 26th instant, at his residence, Carlo Cottage, Victoria-street, of paralysis, Mr. Charles Morris, a native of this city, in his fifty-fifth year.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship JEDDO, 1800 tons, 450 horse-power, A. E. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 24th July, 1865.

THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, performing the postal service during this and the following month, as under:—

PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY, for AUCKLAND .. .. .. August 15th.
PHOEBE, 700 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. August 15th, for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO. Taking passengers and freight for TARANAKI and NAPIER.
OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE NELSON .. .. August 2nd, for PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE BLUFF .. July 22nd, for OTAGO, CANTERBURY, WELLINGTON, PICTON, and NELSON, With passengers for Sydney steamer; LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU .. .. .. August 2nd, ARRIVING at MANUKAU .. .. August 4th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND August 3rd, for NAPIER, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.
AIRMONT, 550 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU about .. August 3rd, for TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, TAURANGA, and AUCKLAND, ARRIVING at AUCKLAND about .. August 14th.
TARARUA, 830 tons, J. Gardyne, commander, will LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY .. .. August 3rd, ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. August 10th.
AIREDALE, 400 tons, W. Woods, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY about August 30th, for NELSON, &c.
RANGITOTO, 700 tons, H. Harris, commander (extra boat)
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons (repairing).
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—CARGO is now being received at the Company's Stores for shipment by the
LADY YOUNG,
for
BRISBANE,
which vessel will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4. Fares—Saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9; steerage, £2.
To HUNTER RIVER.—WILLIAMS, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and CAWARRA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
To CLARENCE TOWN. — WILLIAMS, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—FLORENCE IRVING, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. Fares—Saloon, £2 5s.; return ticket, £3 10s.; steerage, 18s. 6d.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 9th August, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton per KENNEDY.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 1st August.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—KENNEDY, about 31st instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The fast and powerful steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
H. P. Sawell, commander,
will leave the Market Wharf on or about SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, carrying passengers and cargo. This splendid steamship offers superior accommodation and a liberal dietary for all classes, under the able superintendence of Mr. Sefton (late of s. s. Barwon).
A stewardess is provided for lady passengers.

REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon (return)	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, on or about TUESDAY, 1st August.

Saloon	£8 0 0
Ditto return, available for three months	13 0 0
To Eden, including provisions	
Saloon	£2 0 0
Return ticket, available one month	3 0 0
Steerage	1 0 0
Return ticket, available one month	1 10 0
Freight, per ton	1 0 0

The CITY OF HOBART is open to Charter for the voyage from Sydney or Eden to Hobart Town of 300 tons, for one or more voyages.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY, leave

Queen's Wharf	10.15, 2.15, 5.0
Woolloomooloo	10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach	8.15, 12.0, 4.0.

S. H. WILSON.

JUNO, for PORT STEPHENS. For freight or passage apply on board, Taylor's Wharf.

ESTHER, FOR MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—Lightning, Sugden, master, now receiving cargo. Clarke and Rayner, Vic. Wf.

CORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

HANNAH, for PORT MACQUARIE.—Leave Victoria Wharf at 10 a.m. sharp. O'DOWD and CO.

FOR LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The screw-steamer THANE, will leave on FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner EMMA JANE, Captain Lowry, having the greater part of cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For light freight only apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter a VESSEL to convey 150 tons cargo to Port Napier, Hawke's Bay.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—Fly between the Phoenix Wharf and the undermentioned places on every week day as follows:—
To RYDE, at 7.15 and 9 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 7.40, 8.40, and 11.40 a.m., and 3.40 and 4.40 p.m.
To GLADESVILLE, at 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 8, 9, and 11 a.m., 12 noon, and 4, and 5 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL, at 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., and 1, 3, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
From ditto, 8.15, 9.15, and 11.15 a.m., 12.15, 4.15, 5.15, and 6.15 p.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—
From PHOENIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin ...... 1s. 6d. Return ...... 2s. 6d.
Steerage ...... 1s. 0d. Ditto .... 1s. 6d.
OR NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FOR THE PLAINS OF PROMISE, GULF OF CARPENTARIA (if sufficient inducement offer).—The fine schooner POLICEMAN, 150 tons burthen, J. C. Till, commander.
For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and BAFFLE CREEK.—The A1 clipper schooner MAGELLAN CLOUD, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Moon's (late Duguid's) Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BAFFLE CREEK direct.—The schooner WAVE OF LIFE, Hannah, master, now loading at Commercial Wharf. Has only room for a few tons freight. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The regular trader MARY AND ROSE, Williams, master, is now loading at Commercial Wharf, and having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine schooner SOUTHERN CROSS, Rowe, master, now loading at Duguid's Wharf, will sail on 1st August.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. Sherlock, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the Kate.—The favorite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austin, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at OKITIKI, to land Passengers (if sufficient inducement offers).—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail on 2nd August.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR WANGANUI.—The brig DART CLEARS at the CUSTOMS on FRIDAY. Shippers will oblige by completing shipments and sending in bills of lading for signature. For a few tons of light freight apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

TO PASSENGERS for JAVA.—The fast-sailing Netherlands barque KRIMPEN VAN DE LEK, 703 tons register, W. G. Rotgans, commander, sails 1st August.
For passage only apply to Captain ROTGANS, at Walker's Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper vessel ATREVIDA, 700 tons, C. H. Bissett, commander, will have quick dispatch, and has splendid accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.
For all particulars apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 clipper schooner LUBRA, Howes, commander, will be quickly dispatched. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO, for SAN FRANCISCO.—Detained through the inclemency of the weather. Passengers can be booked until noon TO-MORROW.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—A first-class SHIP, 1000 tons burthen, will be dispatched on 20th August.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

SHIP QUEEN OF NATIONS, for LONDON, has excellent accommodation for a few intermediate passengers.
JACOB MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Passage money £18 and upwards.
To sail on or about THURSDAY, 31st August.
The iron clipper ship
CORNWALLIS,
1214 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds.
Joseph Leeman, Lieutenant R.N.R., commander.
This magnificent ship has a full poop, with most superior accommodation for passengers, and having the whole of her dead weight engaged will have very quick dispatch.
Saloon according to arrangement
Second cabin £25
Steerage 18
For passage or freight apply to the Commander, on board; or
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct, the A1 14 years clipper ship QUEEN OF NATIONS, 846 tons register, Thomas Mitchell, commander, will sail for London with immediate dispatch, following the Maid of Judah. This splendid vessel is now receiving cargo at Circular Quay, having a large portion of her dead weight engaged. Has excellent saloon accommodation, with room for a few intermediate passengers, and will carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For rates of freight or passage money apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—For Gold, Wool, and Passengers only.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, James Scott, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and a considerable portion of her light freight on board, will sail early in AUGUST.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 10th AUGUST, the fine A1 passenger ship HOLMSDALE, 1257 tons, William Partitt, commander. The accommodations on board this fine ship for all classes of passengers are very superior. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

First cabin, according to accommodation required.	
Second ditto	£30
Third ditto	£18 to £20
Steerage (open berths)	£16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper barque BAHIA, 566 tons register, S. H. Smith, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will have prompt dispatch. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BARQUE BERTHA, for LONDON.—For Wool and Light Freight only.—The fine A1 clipper barque BERTHA, 257 tons register, James Gladstone, commander, having all her dead weight, and room for a small quantity of wool only, will have immediate dispatch.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS to load for Brisbane, with return cargoes. T. G. SAWKINS.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 British-built barque HADLEYS, 348 tons register. Apply to Captain PAIN, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

FREIGHT FOR MELBOURNE.—Wanted, handy Vessels, to load Maize at Sydney. H. H. Beauchamp.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The first-class barque CANTERO, 310 tons register, now in Newcastle. This vessel has lately undergone a thorough overhaul, is in splendid order, and can be sent to sea at once.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a smart SCHOONER, of 45 tons burthen, on light draught of water, well found, and ready for sea. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR SALE, a fast-sailing SCHOONER, light draught of water, well found, and ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a KETCH, about 25 tons, on four feet water. Apply Messrs. COX, Baltic Wharf.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank is now open for the transaction of ordinary banking business at Wellington, in this colony, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM COWPER.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 14th June, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
At BALMAIN.—Next door to the School of Arts, Darling-street.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BO JEKE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on THIS DAY, Thursday, the 27th July, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th June last, to confirm or otherwise the following alterations in the Deed of Settlement, viz.:—1st, That clause 74 be altered so as to read, "The Board of Directors shall cause to be laid on the table for the use of the proprietors at each half-yearly general meeting printed copies of the half-yearly report, together with the balance sheet and half-yearly accounts herein mentioned, to be there presented to the proprietors, and such report of the Company's affairs shall be previously approved of at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and shall bear the signature of the chairman of such meeting, and such report shall contain the recommendation of the Board of Directors as to the appropriation of profits." 2nd, That the following words be inserted in clause 76 before the words "shall be printed," "together with a list of the shareholders of the company, and the number of shares held by them at the close of the half-year." And further, to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.
F. W. BINNEY, Secretary.
Sydney, 13th July.
The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 31st July inclusive.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly General MEETING of shareholders will be held, at the Head Offices of the Company, Mort's-building, Sydney, on MONDAY, the thirty-first day of July current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report for the half-year ending 30th June, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The books of transfer will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
By order of the directory,
GEORGE SPAIGHT, Secretary.
July 7th, 1865.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1865, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, of declaring a dividend, of electing two directors in the room of Francis Mitchell and E. D. Ogilvie, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; of electing auditors in the room of G. O. Allen and W. Friend, Esquires, one of whom only is eligible for re-election, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FRANCIS MITCHELL and E. D. OGILVIE, Esqs., have given the requisite notice that they are Candidates for re-election to the Directory.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sydney, 22nd July, 1865.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—A FIRST PRACTICE of the Competitors for Selection will be held on the Volunteer Range, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m.
These Practices will be continued on each succeeding WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. The two first practices will be at ranges from 200 to 600 yards, and the two next from 700 to 900, and so on alternately.
WALTER LAMB,
F. C. BREWER,
Secretaries N. S. Wales Rifle Association.
Volunteer Office, July 24th.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—Musketry Instruction at Railway, THIS EVENING, at 7.45 sharp.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of the members of this Society will be held in the hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Business: Paper by George R. Smalley, Esq., "On the theory of Encke's comet;" paper by Gerard Krefft, Esq., "On the manners and customs of the natives of the Lower Murray and Darling."
July 26.

LIFE AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—By special request, a LECTURE will be delivered on the above subject in the
Prince of Wales Theatre,
on FRIDAY next, 28th instant,
by the
Rev. JOHN GRAHAM,
the proceeds of which will be devoted to assist the funds of the Sydney Female Refuge.
HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to take the chair at half-past 7 o'clock.
Tickets for the dress circle 3s. each, can be obtained at Elvy and Co.'s. Tickets for the parquette, 2s.; pit, 1s.; upper gallery, 1s., at Reading and Wellbank's. Free tickets for the platform can be obtained by clergymen on application to Reading and Wellbank, George-street.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Parties holding Pit Tickets can obtain entrance down the passage in Castlereagh-street.

ST. MARY'S, WAVERLEY.—On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, a General MEETING of the Parishoners will be held in St. Mary's Schoolroom, at 7 o'clock p.m., when a deputation from St. Andrew's Cathedral Committee will address the meeting relative to the best means of aiding the efforts now being made for the completion of the Cathedral.
ROBERT W. NEWMAN, WILLIAM BARKER, A. MACKENZIE, } Churchwardens.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—The undersigned requests that the holders of collecting cards, or others who have obtained subscriptions, will favour him with the particulars on or before FRIDAY, at 3 p.m., to enable him to advertise the same in Saturday's paper.
M. METCALFE, Hon. Secretary.

WESLEYAN CHURCH SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY.—A public MEETING in aid of the above society will be held in the Wesleyan Church, Chippendale, THIS EVENING, at which addresses will be delivered by the Revs. B. Chapman, W. Kelynack, J. N. Manning, J. Bickford, R. Sellors, and Mr. J. Roseby.
Chair to be taken at 7.30 by the Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C. Collection at the close of the meeting.

KENT-STREET PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM will preach in connection with the above, in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, July 31st, at half-past 7 o'clock. A collection will be made at the close in behalf of the Trust Fund. For particulars of the services, see bills.

O. U. T. A. S.—MEETING in the Baptist Schoolroom, Bathurst-street, THIS EVENING. Addresses by Messrs. J. W. Brown, J. S. Jones, A. Buchanan, N. Melville, jun. Mr. W. H. Berry in the chair. 7.30.

EAGAR BANQUET.—Final MEETING of Committee, THIS EVENING, at Forbes' Hotel. Full attendance requested.
J. G. O'CONNOR, Hon. Treasurer.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

INFORMATION is wanted of ANDREW or AARON LEWIN, born in Neustadt Ywarthe, Prussia, who emigrated to this country in 1857, and from whom his relatives and friends in Europe have had no tidings for the last seven years. H. LEWIN formerly resided in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, sailed from London and landed in Adelaide. He was also at the Lachlan Diggings, Forbes, and had a claim in the Union lead. Any information would be thankfully received by his brother PHILIP LEWIN, Green Bay, Wisconsin, America.

JOHN HIGHAM, Esq.—LETTER from England awaits you at LENEHAN and CO.'S, Castlereagh-st.

CHRISTIAN and JORGEN FOG, of Copenhagen.—Letters from your mother. PETERSEN, BOESEN, and CO., Sydney.

JOHN FRANCIS WACHER BACHOT.—Letters from your home at PETERSEN, BOESEN, & CO., Sydney.

JAMES BROWN will find his Brother, CORNELIUS BROWN, from Cape of Good Hope, South Africa Direct to Mrs. M'KELLAR, 1, Prince-street, Sydney.

MARY ANN TRUMP.—A friend wishes to know your present ADDRESS. Write immediately to K., HERALD Office.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor Sir John Young, K.C.B., and the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen.
A BENEFIT will take place THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 27th, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards defraying the debt incurred by the Sydney Volunteer Fire Company No. 2, by importing a new Steam Fire Engine.
On this occasion the different Fire Brigades and the New Engine will appear on the stage, and R. P. WHITWORTH, Esq., will read an Address.
Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Elvy's Music Warehouse, or from any member of the Fire Company.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—
THIS EVENING, July 27th,
BENEFIT IN AID OF THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE FUND.
Under the patronage of
His Excellency the Governor
The Mayor, and
Aldermen of the City of Sydney.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
in all the leading novelties, including
"WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME,"
THE NERVOUS CURES.
ZAMPILLÆROSTATION, and
THE ITALIAN OPERA.
During the evening,
R. P. WHITWORTH, Esq.,
will read an appropriate address (written by himself), and the whole of the
FIRE BRIGADE
will appear upon the stage.
Seats may be secured at ELVY and CO.'S.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.
THE COMMITTEE
have much pleasure in announcing that the
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
have, in the handsomest manner, tendered them a
BENEFIT
in aid of the fund now being raised for the
RE-BUILDING
of
ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL,
to take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, July 29th,
being
POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE.
On which occasion,
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
will be presented.
Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Upper Circle, 1s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.
Tickets may be had at Mr. J. Moore's, George-street; J. Hourigan, William-street; Anderson and Co., George-street; — Cole, stationer, George and King streets; B. Gaffney, Market-street; J. Hill, George-street South; Hayes, news-agent; B. Palmer, Pitt-street; Michael Shalvey, Market-street; P. Freehill, Lower George-street; W. Hinchey, at the Theatre; and from the members of the Committee.
Plans of Dress Circle, where seats and sofas can be secured, can be seen at Wilkie, Elvy, and Co., George-street.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Director and Sole Proprietor .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.
Conductor ....Mr. George Loder.
GRAND EXTRA SEASON
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
The director has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements for an extra season of twelve nights previous to the departure of his Company for Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The performance changed every evening, and the most popular Operas in the repertoire will be given.
The director would respectfully assure his patrons that the season cannot be extended beyond the time advertised, as the Opera Season will commence in Melbourne on MONDAY, August 21st.
MONDAY EVENING, July 31st,
will be given for the only time Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
After which Rossini's Opera Comique
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
TUESDAY EVENING, August 1st,
will be given Ch. Gounod's grand opera,
FAUST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 2nd,
will be given Weber's grand opera,
OBERON.
Doors open at half-past 7.
Overture commence at 8.
Price of admission.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit and upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Carriages set down with horses heads towards Hunter-street, and take up towards King-street.
SEASON TICKETS,
consisting of twelve separate cards, transferable, £2 10s., can be obtained at ELVY and CO.'s, Music Warehouse, George-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, the drama DRED, or a TALE OF THE DISMAL SWAMP.
To conclude, new farce of AMPLE APOLOGY.
20 FREE GIFTS will be distributed amongst the audience on SATURDAY next, for the LAST TIME.
On MONDAY next, the original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will appear, prior to their leaving the colony. Miss ANNIE LOCKHART and HARRY JACKSON, in conjunction with the present Company.
Miss CLEVELAND and Mr. C. VINCENT are engaged, and will shortly appear.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.
THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.
PABLO FANQUE on the TIGHT ROPE; and
THE DEAD SHOT.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Mr. and Mrs. HEINE,
the celebrated Blind Violinist and eminent Pianiste (who have had the honour of performing before her Most Gracious Majesty and the Court, at St. James' and Windsor Castle) beg to announce that their series of
GRAND CONCERTS
will commence at the above Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING, August 7th,
when they will be assisted by all available local talent.
Admission—Front seats, 5s.; body of hall, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Plan of the Hall at Mr. Anderson's Music Warehouse, where seats can be secured.
Tickets may be had at all music houses in Sydney.
Concerts to commence at 8.
N.B.—The TIMES admits we have now in London Mr. Joseph Heine, the blind violinist, the greatest wonder of the age.

LEIGHTON MINSTRELS, School of Arts, Newtown.—TO-NIGHT, Thursday, July 27th.—Positively for one night only, prior to their departure for Melbourne.
Reserved seats, 2s. Back ditto, 1s.
The company will also appear at Liverpool on SATURDAY, July 29th.

NOTICE.—TRAM-TICKETS can be had of any of the Conductors, from 5s. and upwards. CONDUCTOR.

BALMAIN AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—THIRD SEASON.
This Society will give a performance on FRIDAY, the 28th of July, in the hall of the School of Arts, Balmain, in aid of the funds of that Institution, when the following pieces will be presented:—
HEADS OR TAILS,
FOUNDED ON FACTS, and
BOX AND COX.
Overture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets, price 3s. and 2s., may be had in Sydney of Messrs. Wilkie and Co., and Reading and Wellbank; and in Balmain of Messrs. Chape, Parker, Neale, and Ramsay.
A steamer and omnibus will leave Balmain for Sydney after the conclusion of the performance.
Tickets issued for the last performance, but not used on account of the inclemency of the weather, will be available for this evening.
FRANCIS SPENCE, Hon. Secretary.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Pitt-street (opposite the Victoria Theatre),
A faithful likeness of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Late President of the United States,
will be found in the collection.
Just added,
GILBERT,
from a cast taken after his death and presented by M. Murphy, Esq., of Binalong.
Admission: 1s.; children, half-price.

HOBSON'S SWEEP, MELBOURNE CUP, &c., 21st August, 1865.—Eighteen hundred pounds among ninety-four horses. Tickets £1 each only, from FRANCIS HOBSON, Albion Hotel, Melbourne, until MONDAY, 14th August.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY No. 2.—Members are requested to ASSEMBLE in full uniform at the Engine-house, at half-past 6 sharp.
By order of the Superintendent,
W. LANSBURY, Secretary.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The Steam Fire Engine for the Sydney Volunteer Fire Company No. 2 having arrived per Earl Dalhousie, the members of the Company will wait upon the citizens with subscription lists, for the purpose of defraying expenses and balance of purchase-money due upon the Engine. JOHN M. WRIGHT, Hon. Secretary. Engine Committee, Engine Station, Circular Quay.

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. W. CLARK. Class Days, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private Lessons given, assisted by his family. 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

DANCING.—Signor CARANDINI begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Chippendale, Redfern, Newtown, and the Glebe that he will, on the first MONDAY in August, begin an EVENING CLASS of DANCING, in the ball-room of Abercrombie House, near St. Benedict's Church, the largest private room in Sydney. Apply at Abercrombie House during the next week; or to Signor CARANDINI, at Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

MR. F. H. NEEDS' Monthly Soiree Dansante on WEDNESDAY next.

DANCING.—Kingston, Newtown.—A Class for instruction in fashionable dancing and deportment, under the direction of Mr. F. H. NEEDS, on TUESDAYS, at Miss Salisbury's establishment for young ladies, near the Railway Station. Ladies not otherwise attending the school can join this class.

SINGING CLASS, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Members are requested to attend PRACTICE on FRIDAY.

CHARACTER FROM HANDWRITING.—A Lady and Gentleman, of large English and Continental experience, and a life-long devotion to the above science, are prepared, during a few weeks' residence in Sydney, to give Sketches of Character from Handwriting. They have upwards of 15,000 testimonials to their faithfulness and skill. All letters immediately attended to. Address, with fourteen stamps enclosed, Mr. WHILLEY, Post Office, Sydney.

PHRENOLOGY points out the trade or particular sphere in life we are calculated to fulfil, with pleasure to ourselves and with benefit to mankind; it is most invaluable to parents and guardians, for the proper training of children in accordance with their natural disposition, it teaches how to correct their faults, enables us to
"See ourselves as others see us,"
and presents the highest inducements to self-culture.
Mr. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, can be consulted daily, at his Rooms, No 19, Hunter-street, between Pitt and George streets, from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. (Terms as usual.) Families waited upon at their residences.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the quarter commencing July 1st, are now ready for issue to members and persons desirous to become members. Subscription—yearly, 20s.; half-yearly, 10s.; quarterly, 5s., which entitles members to
Admission to READING-ROOM, containing a regular supply of upwards of 100 magazines, reviews, &c., newspapers, directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE, Colonial Statutes, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, encyclopædias, &c.
Use of CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of 11,000 volumes, to which constant additions of latest works are made.
Admission to various classes, several being free, lectures, &c.
For further particulars apply to the Secretary,
JOHN T. HOBBS.

CAMDEN COLLEGE.—Mrs. ROBERTS, of Moorville House, Newtown, will be happy to receive any young gentlemen who wish to become pupils at the above Institution, and who cannot be accommodated there as boarders. Mrs. Roberts has ample accommodation, and her residence is situated near the College.

EDUCATION.—A private class is conducted at 19, Lower Fort-street, by Mr. A. BATES, late of Marlborough College, England. The number is limited to twelve. Terms, 3 guineas per quarter.

MRS. CAMERON has opened a Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young ladies, at No. 2, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, on Tuesday, the 18th instant. In conducting the school, Mrs. Cameron is assisted by Miss Gemmell and by competent masters.

MRS. BISS receives a limited class of Private PUPILS upon moderate terms. 6, Bligh-street.

MR. MARSH begs to notify that he receives his Pianoforte PUPILS at No. 1, Lyons-terrace.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—TENDERS will be received up to 5 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, the 31st instant, for the following works:—
Forming and filling Susan-street, and part of Brown-street, and laying about two chains of stone guttering.
Specifications can be seen, and further particulars obtained, by application at the Council Chambers.
By order of the Council,
WILLIAM J. HOWE, Council Clerk.

TENDERS FOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Wanted TENDERS for the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Tamworth.
1. Tender for Masonry and Brickwork
2. Carpenter's Work
3. Joiner's Work.
Tenders for the separate portions of work as above, or for the whole building.
Plans and specifications to be seen at Dr. Scott's, Tamworth, or at the office of Mr. Mansfield, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Tenders will be received to the 31st of July.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the Extension of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, at Brisbane.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the Company's Offices, Sydney, until MONDAY, the 17th July, when the tenders are to be delivered and addressed to S. Clark, Esq., and endorsed "Tender for Wharf, Brisbane."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Brisbane.

ROCKY POINT TOLL-GATE.—TENDERS are invited (until the 29th July) for the Purchase of the Rocky Point Toll-gate, to collect tolls for the term of twelve months, from the 14th day of August next.
Terms.—The purchase money to be paid to the trustees monthly, and every month in advance during the term; also, the purchaser to find two responsible persons as his sureties for the fulfilment of this contract. Tenders to be directed to the trustees of the Rocky Point Road, Kogarah Post Office.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY, at 4 p.m., July 31st, from gentlemen of the medical profession willing to furnish medicine and professional attendance to the members of Court Harmony, A.O.R., Forresters. Further particulars may be obtained from Host BUTTERS, Currency Lass, Glebe Road.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—TENDERS wanted. For further particulars apply to Mr. Davidson, engineer, Sussex-street.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS Wanted, for the erection of a four-roomed house, Berry's Bay, North Shore. Apply Mr. Smith, 171, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

TO BE LENT on mortgage, the following sums:—£13,000, £1550, £1200, and several smaller amounts. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on gold and vulcanite. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, 328, George-street.

DECAYED TEETH stopped, 5s., at M. EMANUEL'S, Dentist, 328, George-street.

TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s. 6d., at M. EMANUEL'S, Surgeon-Dentist, 328, George-street.

ALEXANDER THOMSON (late How, Thomson, and Co.), General Agent and Accountant, 19, Bridge-st.

CARTES DE VISITE.—3 for 5s; 8 for 10s; 20 for £1. PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, op. Golden Gate.

SIX CARTES DE VISITE, 7s 6d; case portraits from 2s 6d. MORRIS and BILLING, 251, Pitt-street.

TWELVE CARTE DE VISITES for 15s, six 10s, four 7s 6d, two 5s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—3, 5s; 8, 10s; 20, £1; likeness and case complete, 2s 6d; likenesses in brooches, lockets, each, 2s 6d. SCHRODER, 645, George-street, Haymarket, and 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Oculist, and Aurist. Consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

DR. HOBBS, 45, Liverpool-street, near George-street.

EXCHANGE Wine and Spirit Stores.—W. and A. Caporn, wine merchants, 74, Pitt-st., next Exchange.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
CARTES DE VISITE reduced to 25s per dozen. Duplicates 2s each.
CAMEO PORTRAITS,
a new and elegant style.
DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS,
four portraits on one card.
BACKGROUNDS, with woodland scenery, views of the harbour, &c.
INFANTS PORTRAITS taken instantaneously.
THE ABOVE BEAUTIFULLY TINTED.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. C. COOKE, Mourning Jeweller, 231, Pitt-street.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

MR. P. S. SOLOMON, Accountant and Agent, 400, George-street, opposite Lawrence's Depot.

MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Merchants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

MRS. CRADDOCK begs to inform the ladies of Sydney and suburbs that she has changed her offices from No. 10, Bridge-street, to King-street, opposite Supreme Court.

REMOVAL.—Mr. MOON, Surgeon, from Pitt-street, to 135, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

RIGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOTEL, 130, Queen-street, Melbourne. First-class accommodation for gentlemen and families.

SAVILLE HOUSE Bazaar and Archery Warehouse, 191, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James's School.—The archery practice ground and rifle and revolver gallery are now open. Lessons given in archery.

SALES and purchases of Wool, Sheep, Cattle, and Stations effected. Advances on stations and wool negotiated. ALEXANDER THOMSON, 19, Bridge-st.

SYDNEY CARPET GROUNDS.—ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers, &c., Rushcutter's Bay.

TAYLOR'S BOWLING and RIFLE SALOON, next Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh st., open daily.

W. KELLERMANN, Teacher of Music and Singing. Terms at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-st.

STAMP ACT.—The undersigned beg to intimate that in consequence of the above Act coming into operation on the 1st July, all purchasers, to whom credit shall be given on or after that date, will be required to pay the duty imposed by the said Act on Promissory Notes, Bills, &c. Sydney, June 30th, 1865.

Frederic Lassetter	James Levick and Co.
John Keep	Rabone, Feez, and Co.
J. B. Holdsworth	W. S. Friend and Co.
Vickery and Hall	Richard Reily
E. C. Weekes and Co.	R. Iredale and Co.

STAMP DUTIES.—NOTICE to MERCHANTS and others.—The undersigned begs to intimate to merchants and others that he intends holding, at his Warehouse, a weekly sale of all descriptions of merchandise, for NET CASH, and thus save annoyance from the objectionable Stamp Duties on promissory notes, &c.
No goods will be received for these sales unless for disposal without reserve. At least a portion of all goods offered will positively be sold, and the auctioneer will use his discretion as to the disposal or withdrawal of the remainder.
W. DEAN, Auctioneer, &c.
Pitt and O'Connell streets, 18th July.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.—It is with the most painful regret we have to advise the total destruction by fire, on the night of the 20th instant, of our large warehouses and stock of merchandise in York-street.
We beg, however, to intimate that the proprietor of a large store, in the immediate vicinity of our late premises, has kindly placed it at our disposal; we are, therefore, enabled to make immediate arrangements for the conduct and continuance of our business as heretofore.
We trust this distressing occurrence will not interfere to prevent us from receiving your usual support.
Business will be resumed in the new Stores, Barrack-street, opposite our late premises, on MONDAY, the 24th instant. JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Sydney, 21st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Some of our VOUCHERS having been mislaid or burnt during the disastrous fire, on the night of the 20th instant, all persons having open ACCOUNTS against us will please render Duplicates, without delay, in order to enable us to make up our claim against the Insurance Companies.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., Barrack-street.
Sydney, 22nd July, 1865.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ROBERT WILSON and CO, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.—All parties indebted to the above estate are requested to settle their ACCOUNTS without delay, or legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.
DANIEL BULMAN, Trustee.
Mr. Robert Wilson is authorised to collect the accounts.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. F. LEWIS begs to inform his friends and the public that he has retired from the firm known as MASON, LEWIS, and MITCHELL, Printers, Queen's-place. July 22nd.

CAUTION to Clergymen of all denominations against MARRYING a FEMALE, about 17 years of age. Name J. A. Said female having left her guardians' home for the purpose of marrying.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife ELIZA KERR (maiden name Eliza Jane Boulster), she having left me without any cause. JOHN KERR, Washington-street.

NOTICE.—If JOHN DUANE does not remove his box and pay what he owes, his box will be sold fourteen days from this date. LEWIS HYER, 45, Cambridge-street, Sydney. July 26.

LOST, a pink COCKATOO. A suitable reward given. Apply Mrs. ORR, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a female POODLE, back shaved, with collar on. Also, a Red Water SPANIEL, with small chain, collar on. T. W. CRAWLEY, George-street Market.

LOST, about a fortnight ago, a Gold PENCIL CASE, containing penknife and gold pen, with maker's name, S. Mordan, engraved on case; being valued as a gift, £1 reward will be given on its return to HARDY, BROTHERS, Jewellers, Hunter-street.

LOST, Stolen, or Strayed, a black and white Newfoundland PUP. Any person bringing the same to JEREMIAH MAHONEY, Brisbane-street, will receive a reward of 5s. Any person detaining it will be prosecuted according to law.

LOST, between Surry Hills and Church-hill, on 26th instant, a CHEQUE on Bank of New South Wales, drawn by G. Hill in favour of Gaslight Company for £18 2s., pinned on to their account. Payment being stopped, whoever will return the same will oblige G. HILL.

STRAYED into my garden, two female GOATS, of light colour. If not claimed within seven days they will be sold to defray expenses. ROBERT MURRAY, Five Dock, July 26th.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—Mr. W. B. DAVEY is the only authorised AGENT for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the abovenamed district.

A QUESTION EASILY ANSWERED.—Friend, can you inform me where I can get a good four-in-hand and some good pair-horse carriages? Yes, go to SCULLY'S Stables, 171, William-street. I shall lay £500 there is no man in Sydney can turn out to equal him.

FRESH LOBSTERS on SALE, at EMERSON'S, Market-street.

NEW SHOP FRONTS.—Handsome Brass Sash Bars, London made, cheap. L. HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474002

COLONIAL NAVIES.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

GREAT BRITAIN has of late extended to us the power of forming a navy for ourselves, and adopting, in example of her, a naval reserve. There are serious financial difficulties in the way; for the crippled resources of most of the great Australasian family seem anything but fit for building iron-clad rams and enrolling seamen. Still, according to the temper of the world at present it behoves us like men to look the difficulty full in the face, and should the day of battle come upon us like a thief in the night, we may then congratulate ourselves on having spent well what little money is left us. Although, as Commodore Wiseman remarked, it is not likely any European nation would actually destroy the town, still it is miserable to exist at the mere forbearance of an enemy. And when war has actually begun and blood shed, no man can say what an enemy may or may not be inclined to do. It would be a sad day to all of us, however much we may quarrel amongst ourselves, to see shells bursting in the streets of Sydney. And, though we may flatter ourselves that our distance is a safeguard, yet, should Great Britain have an extended war thrust upon her with another naval nation as an antagonist, to believe our distance would prevent an enemy visiting us would be to lean on a broken reed. During the Russian war the distance of the Amoor River did not hinder the allied squadron from attacking it, and, although we were taken in a trap, still it is a grave lesson to us. No blockade can possibly be so sure as to keep all in or out, and any who might run the gauntlet of a blockading British fleet would bring no good to us.

The defences of Sydney, as they now stand, may simply be termed useless. The immense range of lately-invented cannon has alone accomplished this, without taking into consideration being attacked by iron-clads. But to defend Sydney by batteries placed, as they now are, seems in itself a folly. No commander about to lay the town under contribution only, would trouble himself with our present batteries. He would quietly lie off and on till he got a smooth day to please him, and land his men at Botany, Bondi, or Manly Beach—he might choose any of these, and then could laugh at all our batteries. This would possibly only be a raid for plunder, and accomplished by a single ship. But should an enemy, perhaps out of revenge, who knows? determine to lay the town in ashes, then he would have a squadron, force the passage of the Heads even if armed—most probably in the night—for our port is well known throughout the world. Then from behind Bradley's Head and Garden Island shell the town, and, what a scene of desolation would ensue without our being able to do anything but fly and abandon everything. Even admitting our defences all armed and manned, how much easier it is for a ship to strike a battery than *vice versa*, especially during night. Then what slaughter-houses for the men these stone works would be, how the heavy shot and shell would splinter the rock as bad as grape. These are serious considerations against valuable land defences, and the victory of the ironclads at Charleston seems to have demonstrated to the world how ships properly managed and placed can overcome any defence opposed to them. Of course, we can never imagine such a force brought to bear against us, but allowing for comparison—with our present means, we should have an equal or greater difficulty in repelling an attack. Then, as before mentioned, with the various landing places along the coast undefended, our present methods of defence are worse than useless, for they are apt to beget in us a false idea of security—a feeling than which nothing can be more dangerous to any people who are anxious for the good behaviour of the world.

Turn to the other side of the question, and imagine Sydney under the charge of a couple of ironclad steam-rams able to go to sea and cover our landing places on the coast, or, if needed, to convoy merchantmen clear of an enemy's ship that might be hovering about. This latter quality would, indeed, be one of the most valuable pertaining to this species of defence, for even to shelter a departing vessel only until nightfall would in all probability save her from capture. Then with two more or so of the smaller class of iron-clads, for the interior waters, he would be a bold man who would force his way into Sydney harbour, or lay the town under contribution, by landing on the coast line. This is all very fine, will be said; but look at the expense. Well, look at the expense. It comes to the simple question, is Sydney worth defending or not? If so, the best way will be the cheapest way—if not, we had better think no more about the matter, and disarm what defences we have got, for they only entail a useless outlay in keeping them in serviceable order.

But let us hope such a state of apathy is not likely to overshadow us; and let us show Great Britain that we are ready and willing to undertake to the best of our abilities the opportunity she offers us of organising at least the nucleus of a navy, and naval reserve of seamen. Whatever may be the relative expenses of batteries or ships, in one item the latter, at least, has an advantage; we should be easier able to man them. It is rather a hard matter to turn a civilian into a good artilleryman; but it is easy enough to make a good mercantile sailor into a man-of-war's-man. Melbourne, ever ready to show her appreciation of anything beneficial to herself, shows signs of adopting the ship or floating battery system of defence, and she has had a block or training vessel for years. By this means, and having organised into a corps men intimately acquainted with the sea, she has, at least, the beginning of a respectable naval brigade. The sloop of war Victoria, although long the subject of much wrangling, has, nevertheless, done good service if only in drilling a considerable body of men into the rules and habits of a man-of-war. These men are valuable to Melbourne in case of emergency, or the adoption of the scheme for enrolling a Colonial Naval Reserve. The great capital of Victoria is more secure from any sudden raid by a single marauder on account of her geographical position than we are in Sydney—but Sydney with proper means could defend herself with greater ease than the former city against a powerful force. For such a squadron once inside Port Phillip Bay, with a flood tide, would rush like an arrow past any danger from batteries at the Heads, and Melbourne and Geelong could only then be saved by a pitched naval battle in Hobson's Bay, or wherever the enemy might direct his attention. Whereas, in entering Sydney, if allowed to come so far, half-a-dozen ships would need to be very careful if we had even one steam ram and one iron-clad with which to meet them in the narrow channel by the Sow and Pigs. There would be no room for any manœuvring there, but the strongest ship and sharpest beak would win the day.

There only appears one way in which to adopt the views of Great Britain in reference to colonial navy, so far as the Australasian colonies are concerned, and that is by means of a federal combination of all, in fact, to adopt the old dying Scythian king's advice to his sons in connection with the bundle of arrows: they were easily broken singly, but it was quite another affair when united. What New South Wales could not purchase singly, New South Wales and Victoria might, and that which was out of their power to do, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland in addition might achieve. This would apparently be a more sensible plan than each country merely looking after itself, and in case of danger not knowing how its neighbour was to act or what assistance might be expected in case of attack. A colonial navy founded on such a principle of unity would be worth consideration in the world, and an enemy would think twice before venturing to meddle with us. As for a reserve, to keep such a fleet manned, there are plenty of seamen in every town who would gladly join any real means of defence for their adopted country, and how many poor wretched, fatherless, motherless, homeless children are there in the streets of our large cities to whom a training-ship would be the beginning of the road to honesty and respectability. We understand that in Melbourne this plan is already in force, and, likely enough, in the day of her need she will not have to regret it. There is little else to say on the subject, beyond that it ought to be borne in mind how England has of late given her offspring some very plain hints of the necessity of being ready to defend themselves, and that all we can expect from her is merely a ship or two, with some officers and men to assist in starting a colonial navy. D.

VICTORIA.

WE are in receipt of papers from Victoria to the 24th instant.

From the *Argus* of the 21st July we make the following extracts:—

The Public Loan Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee in the Legislative Council last evening. The third reading of the measure is appointed for Tuesday, the 26th July.

Addresses to her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the assassination of President Lincoln, will be proposed for adoption in both Houses of the Legislature on Tuesday next.

A new and promising amalgamator, just invented by Mr. D. Wilkinson, of Prahran, is now undergoing a trial working at the smelting establishment of the Union Bank. The object of the invention is to save the fine gold which slips over the skin or film always forming on mercury, and is not held by the blankets. This is accomplished by an elongated trough set on an inclined plane, with divisions. In each division, which is lined with copper plates, there is mercury, with which, as the crushed stuff passes down, the latter is thoroughly amalgamated by means of a circular brush. Thus perfect and certain contact of the fine gold with the mercury is secured. Mr. Severn, the manager of the Union Bank smelting department, reports favourably of the machine, which, however, has not been finally tested. The invention is ingenious, and may supersede the troublesome blanket altogether, a fact which experience and the judgment of the practical quartz-amalgamator will best elucidate.

In the *Argus* of Saturday last we find the following items:—

"At the Beechworth Police Court, on Monday, as we learn from the *Ovens Constitution*, 'Henry Evans and Thomas Menard, *alias* Yankee Tom, *alias* James Barrett, were charged with breaking into a dwelling in Yackandandah; and the second prisoner was charged also with the murder of James Sweeney, of Warrnambool. Mr. Superintendent Winch said that he found that Evans's statement was correct, that he had been working for Morris and Romero; and as the only evidence against him was the fact of his being found in Menard's company, he should ask for his discharge. Evans was discharged accordingly, and Menard was charged with murder. John Hall, sworn, deposed—I am a labourer. On the 10th June, I was working about a mile out of Warrnambool, in the employment of Mr. Evans. A man named James Sweeney was working with me. The prisoner in the dock is known to me. He was called Yankee Tom. He was working with Sweeney and me. Sweeney, prisoner, Wales, and I were living in a hut on the 10th June. That night I was sleeping in the hut. Prisoner was in the hut; so was Sweeney. Wales slept in the skillion. I went to bed at half-past 10 to 11. Was awoke by a pistol shot, and heard a scream from James Sweeney. When I awoke, a candle was burning in the hut. It was stuck in a slush tub. I saw the prisoner, with a pistol in his hand, standing at the door. Sweeney was lying in bed. I made a start to get out, and prisoner levelled a pistol at me. I said, "Tom, don't." He said, "I don't want to hurt you; lie quiet." He turned round, and fired a shot at Sweeney, and then ran. Sweeney screamed. I got out of bed, and looked at Sweeney. He was wounded. Wales was in his bed all this time. Sweeney and I pursued the prisoner, but did not overtake him. I returned to the hut. Sweeney showed me where he was wounded. It was in the left breast. In a few minutes after we got in I told Sweeney to dress himself. I heard prisoner's voice, and he fired again at Sweeney. He fired through the door. Could not tell what prisoner said, but am sure it was his voice. Have not seen the prisoner until to-day. I picked him out of about twenty men shown me at the gaol. I am sure that he is the man. I attended the inquest, and saw Sweeney's body there. On the application of Mr. Superintendent Winch, the case was remanded to Warrnambool, as soon as the police authorities could send him there.' The same paper remarks that 'the prisoner Menard, alias Barrett, alias Yankee Tom, is evidently of a savage ferocious disposition. On his way from the police court to the gaol he stated openly that he killed Sweeney, and would do the same thing again under the same circumstances. The only thing he said he was sorry for was, that he could not manage to do for sergeant Bambrick as well. For a minute or two, while the case was going on in the police court, the door was open, and no policeman was near. Menard seemed inclined, as there were only two reporters for the Press in his way, to bolt from his dock, but apparently thought better of it. The conduct of sergeant Bambrick is very justly praised in his capture of the prisoner.'"

The *Ovens and Murray Advertiser* has the following:—"Over Morgan's grave at the Wangaratta Cemetery there have been placed, by some hands, a weeping willow and various flowers. It is also said that the plot of ground over the remains of the arch-villain is religiously attended to and kept in good order. Rumour has it that the planting of the weeping willow has been done by female hands. There is not the slightest doubt that Morgan has no lack of sympathisers in this district, who look on him in the light of a martyr, and more shame for them."

The *Geelong Register* of the 21st instant has the following:—"A death, occurring under peculiar and rather uncommon circumstances, was the subject, on Thursday, of a coroner's inquisition in the hospital. A young man, 21 years of age, who had suffered for eighteen years from contraction of the gullet, caused by swallowing a liquid termed black-ash, lately became an inmate of the institution, and under Dr. Reid's treatment had found such considerable relief, that on Tuesday last he was almost in a condition to leave the hospital. On the following morning, however, he passed a bougie down the windpipe, one somewhat larger than he was in the habit of using, and the consequence was a penetration of the lung, and other injuries, from which he met his death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence."

From the *Argus* of the 24th instant we glean the subjoined intelligence:—

On Sunday morning the 23rd instant, the Bishop of Melbourne preached in Christ Church, Brunswick, to a full congregation. He afterwards conducted a confirmation service, administering the rite to twenty-one candidates, including a female half-caste native.

The correspondence connected with the re-instatement of Major Wallace to the command of the Ballarat volunteers was submitted to Parliament on Friday. It is between Major Wallace, Colonel Anderson, and the hon. the Treasurer. Mr. Verdon expresses his pleasure that the withdrawal by Major Wallace of letters reflecting on the administration of the department, and especially on the colonel commandant, will enable him, without any relaxation of discipline, to submit that officer's name to his Excellency for re-appointment to his former command. This termination of an unhappy misunderstanding will be regarded with satisfaction by the whole force.

At a meeting of the committee of the Victorian Phonetic Society, held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening, ... announcement made in the English phonetic periodicals received by the last mail, to the effect that Mr. Pitman had threatened the Phonetic Alliance of Great Britain with legal proceedings for an alleged infringement of his copyright by the publication of lists of standard grammalogues, agreeing with the tenth edition of the *Manual of Phonography*. The Victorian society has for some time contemplated publishing similar lists for distribution in these colonies, and it was resolved to defer taking this step pending the receipt of further intelligence from England. Among other business transacted, it was decided to commence an elementary class for the study of phonography, by an introductory lecture early in the ensuing month.

The *Gipps Land Guardian* remarks that "the fishing parties around Port Albert are beginning to complain of the scarcity of fish. But a few weeks since fish were shipped per steamer by tons, but latterly it has only been by a few baskets." The same journal also states that "a large sunfish was found in the early part of the week ashore on Snake Island. It is supposed to have been thrown on land during the recent gales. A description of this singular fish, which is the first specimen which has been met with in this locality, may not be uninteresting to our readers. In shape it is what may be termed a bluff oval, length seven feet, greatest breadth four feet; it has an upper and lower fin, each two feet six inches long, which gives a gross depth of nine feet. Its estimated weight is about half a ton. One peculiarity with reference to this singular fish is, that it is without a tail."

TASMANIA.

WE are in receipt of newspapers from Hobart Town up to the 19th instant.

The *Mercury* of the 19th July says:—The session of Parliament was opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, by his Excellency the Governor in person, and the event attracted a large number of spectators, who lined the approaches to the Parliament House. At about a quarter to 2 o'clock a guard of honour, composed of about fifty men of the Second Rifles, with the band of that corps, under the command of Captain Davies, arrived in front of the entrance to the Legislative Council Chamber, and took up a position in open order ready to receive his Excellency the Governor, who shortly afterwards arrived in his carriage, attended by Captain Steward, Private Secretary. The Artillery under Captain Tarleton, who were stationed at the Prince of Wales's Battery, fired a vice-regal salute on receiving the signal that his Excellency had left his offices. The approaches to the House were well kept by a detachment of the City police.

The two Houses proceeded to business the same afternoon, but nothing of general interest appears to have taken place.

LEICHHARDT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th instant I see the "Warrego Squatter" states that my unfortunate companion, Mr. Gilbert, was second in command in our journey to Port Essington. Such was not the case. In the introduction of *our* Book he will find, at page 15, these words:—

"Of Mr. Gilbert I knew nothing; he was in the service of Mr. Gould, the talented zoologist, who has added so much to our knowledge of the Fauna of Australia, and expressed himself so anxious for an opportunity of making important observations as to the limits of the habitat of the Eastern coast birds, and also where those of the North coast commence, as well as of discovering forms new to science, during the progress of the journey, that, from a desire to render all the service in my power to natural history, I found myself obliged to yield to his solicitations, although for some time I was opposed to his wish," &c., &c.

Mr. Gilbert went solely at his own expense, but not as one using any authority over the party. There are other errors about our journey in his (Warrego's) letter, too trifling for me to correct especially as he does not give his name. At any rate, after the answer he got from Dr. Mueller, I should have thought in future he would have only written on what he thoroughly understood. As I have no desire to appear in your paper on every occasion offering,

I remain, yours, &c.,
J. S. CALVERT.

Cavan, Yass, July 21st.

CORPORATION NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the Corporation of Mayor and Aldermen is supposed to protect the citizens from the evils of nuisances in all shapes, it (the Corporation) should not tolerate such as are committed by the employes.

Months ago Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, was metalled; and, as usual, loads of large rough sandstones were carted and deposited at intervals along the length of the street, for the *purpose* of being placed so as to prevent the margin on either side of the metal from being cut up. In other words, to force the traffic on to the crown of the street, to consolidate the newly-laid material. Whose business it was to see that this important item of roadmaking was faithfully performed (being, I suppose, a part of the contract), I do not know. But this I certify, that the farce of bringing the said stones, and using them at intervals of day and night, twice, and only twice, was gone through! Perhaps such may have been the terms of the contract.

However, what I now complain of is, that these said tons of stones are left on the sides of the street, at intervals of a few feet between the houses, so that the citizens cannot have any vehicle brought up to the kerb stone opposite to their doors, without danger to their limbs. And this state of things has lasted for many weeks!

Can it be possible that Aldermen, supposed to "represent" the various wards, want their abused constituents to incur the labour and humiliation of presenting a petition at the foot of the throne of their august body, to procure the removal of a nuisance which would not even exist anywhere but in

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As your valuable journal is at all times ready in advocating anything relating to the welfare of the public, I now beg leave to call the attention of some of our civic authorities as regards the erection of a new market to be erected on the present site of the Haymarket, for the benefit and use of the growers and citizens in the southern part of the city, and the public generally. I believe it is now some four months since a numerously signed memorial was presented to the Municipal Council, and a deputation waited on the Mayor for the purpose of explaining to the council the necessity and use of such a building, when they (the deputation) were informed that plans had been prepared by the City Engineer for the same, and were only waiting the approval of the council.

I have anxiously waited like many others to see the commencement of a good and useful pile of buildings erected in lieu of the present old and dilapidated structure, which is a disgrace to the city of Sydney in the present age of improvement.

Hoping I have not waited in vain,

Yours, &c.,
CITIZEN.

Sydney, 21st July.

THE NEW POSTAL CONTRACT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your leader of yesterday on the subject of the new postal contract with the P. and O. Company you state "that our local steam navigation company was either too timid or too dilatory to send in a tender, or else too absorbed in its quarrel for the Queensland trade." It will not be difficult to prove that there was a more sufficient reason for the local company's not sending in a tender than any of those assigned by you.

A reference to the official correspondence on this subject published by you yesterday will show that a circular despatch was sent to the Governor of this colony on the 25th November last, advising his Excellency of the views and intentions of the Imperial Government respecting the new contract. This despatch was not published here; nor was any public intimation given that such a despatch had been received. On the 20th of January instructions appear to have been given to advertise for tenders for the new contract—the tenders to be sent in by the 10th of April. This advertisement does not appear to have been published until after the January mail had been dispatched, and a copy of it was not received in this colony until the 24th of April—a fortnight after the expiration of the time fixed for sending in the tenders. The first public intimation in this colony of tenders being required for a new contract was given in the *Herald's* latest London telegram of February 5th, published here about the middle of March.

It will thus be seen that the arrangements of the Home Government and the silence of the local Government rendered it impossible for the A. S. N. Company, or any other local company or firm, to send in tenders within the time required. Efforts were made by the London agents of the A. S. N. Company to have the time for sending in tenders extended, but without success. And the Board here in April requested the Governments of this colony, Victoria, and South Australia to urge the Home Government, by the mail of that month, to permit such an extension of time as would admit of colonial companies and firms tendering. The Governments of this colony and of South Australia complied with this request, and the Government of Victoria also by the following mail. But before these despatches could reach home, the tender of the P. and O. Company had been accepted, and the whole business comfortably arranged.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
A DIRECTOR OF THE A. S. N. COMPANY.
July 26th.

FLOGGING IN OUR GAOLS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Under this head a writer, "Justitia," in your issue of Tuesday, has offered some remarks which, if admitted as facts, the present system of law and government must be altered or modified.

The statements only of "Justitia," supported as they are by some modern writers, Coombe and others—if experience has proved them facts—we must receive, and we must be guided by them, if they are proved; but, if they were so proved, in my opinion the whole fabric of society would be revolutionised by their adoption.

A locality of some extent would be required, with suitable dwellings, to incarcerate the swarms of men and women who would flock to that spot, or be conducted thither by the functionaries appointed by Government. Virtue seems to be in the minority at present, and vice in the ascendant.

What a deal of trouble in trying prisoners would be saved by counsel writing in their briefs, "Criminal by birth, not chargeable according to law." Sir, I am premising for the nonce that Justitia's theory be admitted and adopted. Moreover, I hear, methinks, a Judge trying criminals and addressing a jury on the law of a case, and saying, "Gentlemen, the law states that where crime is a disease the accused is not punishable. I regret it is so, and that so many lives and so much property have been destroyed by the prisoner, but the wisdom of the majority has said it, and as this is the law, this man must be acquitted." And he would be acquitted, and would be taken care of for the rest of his days at the "Retreat for the Unfortunate Born Criminals." I fancy, too, I hear some rogues (such as they who broke into the premises in Cheapside, London, so *ingeniously*, and emerged unnoticed with £6000 worth of another man's property) say, in slang, "Crikey, Bob, science has shewn that we were *born* criminals; and you know my father was hung for murder, and my uncle by his side was transported for smashing; and mother was not much better; and (now we are found out) we have to state we were born so—it is our father's, not our fault. And Bill Sykes says the law says too, and we shall all be provided for at the 'Retreat.'"

Further, what the elders do the juniors imitate. "Oh, mother," says an urchin, "I could not help it, I was born so; I heard father tell you it was the case in Tom Brady." But the mother believing in the Proverbs of Solomon, refuses; "I'll whip it out of *you* then, and try and cure you. I know I was cured, and father, too, of a propensity to lie and taking what was not ours cured by this process, in spite of modern lights."

I denounce "Justitia's" statement as an assumption, and if maintained and adopted all restraint of evil will require but one remedy—sending all touched, young or old, to a "National Retreat."

But, Sir, what an argument is his against "universal suffering"—I beg pardon, suffrage; all these majorities of born criminals now have votes. Do you wonder at "democracy" flourishing?

I think "Justitia" has very little humanity, and I do hope we shall continue to be slow in the sense he takes it.

Had we stringent laws, based on his theory, it would save us a vast deal of money. Who would buy jewels, watches, or anything besides, which we wear, if our servants having a *penchant* or rather disease of appropriating, not stealing, any of these things, and if convicted, could prove by Government scientifics that they could not help it, somehow it was in 'em.

What a host of receivers you would soon have to purchase property found on unfortunates?

Our laws already protect the insane; I question, by "Justitia's" theory, if we are not all mad.

In the beginning of this century Tom Payne inundated society with the "Rights of Man," and that all men were equal. This plague covered the land—almost all were inoculated by it; it was the topic of the coffee-house and dinner table.

Hannah More in one of her works records "that a gentleman of fortune was everlastingly talking at his table of equality and the rights of man. One day his plate was missing; his butler was taken up, convicted, and confessed that it was the doctrines enunciated by his master which had led him to steal." In these days, if Justitia's theory was true, he would have been placed in the "National Retreat."

Good numbers of society are much scarcer than he supposes; however, if he can prove what he asserts—"*Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.*"

Sir, I know you do not admit religious discussion. It is very difficult to exclude it, however, and I assure you I cannot. I am no Pelagian, but a hearty believer in the 1st chapter of the 1st Epistle of John, which contains cause, effect thereof, and remedy.

Once admit crime as a disease, we must shut up every thought, and very many must go to the supposed "National Retreat."

JENKS.

ALPACAS FOR NATAL.

THE following letter, with reference to the proposal to introduce alpacas from South America into Natal, written by Mr. A. J. Duffield (whose name will be remembered in connection with the unfortunate attempt to introduce alpacas into Victoria), was published in the *Natal Mercury* of April 4th:—

"January 3, 1865.

"Sir,—My cousin, the Rev. Charles Walters, has forwarded to me your letter to him of October 6, in which you state that a company was being formed for the purpose of introducing alpacas into Natal, and also that you wish me to state explicitly the price for alpacas, and if I could bring myself under an agreement to deliver them, and provide an Indian shepherd to look after them on their arrival there. I now beg to state that, on behalf of some friends and myself, I can sell you alpacas at £50 each, put on board in the port of Cobija; but we cannot undertake to deliver from thirty to fifty in Natal for £150 each. Had the order been from 300 to 500 with £150 each, paid into a bank, or in some way equally guaranteed, we might have looked to it, but not otherwise can we entertain it except as above. The Indian I can also provide on your own terms, of £50 a year, and rations.

"I may inform you that *only through us* can alpacas be got out of their native country—we alone holding the right to export a limited number. If any one else tries to take out alpacas, and so infringe upon our right, which has been obtained by us at immense cost of time, hard labour, and many thousands of pounds—we shall not only try to prevent them by every means in our power, but we will also do all we can to deliver them into the hands of the authorities, which would result in transportation of the chief aggressor to the penal islands for ten years.

"I can further bind myself that the alpacas delivered to you shall be prepared for the voyage, and for their new residence, by locating them, for a probationary period, in a climate and locality essentially differing from their natural habitat, in order that they may be prepared for the changes they may have to through. Had we taken this precaution on a previous occasion, our own losses would not have been what they are.

"I highly commend your wisdom in forming a company for this object. I believe that, if properly managed, the result in a few years will be one of the greatest in the history of colonial enterprise.

"I am, yours most truly,
"A. J. DUFFIELD.

"F. J. Dickenson, Esq., Natal."

JOHN LEECH: THE POPULAR ARTIST.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

OUR age is like the "Grands Monarques" of France and the "Holy Roman Emperors;" it has had in its Court a "Chronicler Royal," and an "Artist in Waiting," who have imperishably preserved its greatness and its littleness, its wisdoms and its manias, its follies and its fashions, its men and its women. The chronicler of the society of the nineteenth century is still preserved to us, for Charles Dickens lives and works on. Its "Artist in Waiting" is gone, for John Leech will never again delight us with ourselves, and, with a scrap of paper and a pen full of ink, make us laugh, or blush, or fall in love for threepence. He is gone, and the rich harvest of his hand has been distributed during the week at public auction. We do not regret this broadcast scattering of his works; it will only help to preserve in a hundred places instead of one such an epitome and mirror of the day as no period ever yet bequeathed to posterity. Photography can do a great deal, and, thanks to the sun and the cameras, the world for the future will never want pictures of the past. But the photographer only seizes faces and costumes; John Leech stereotyped the living and moving manners of his time. Why was there no such genius in the days gone? How priceless it would be now to know the way the old Assyrians lived, the jokes of Pharaoh's time, the humours of the Areopagus, or the fun of the Forum! There were Briggses surely in Babylon, and Tom Noddies who rode with Nimrod. But all have perished, because they lacked the *vates sacer*—the eye and the hand which were our merry friends and masterly satirists wherever "the leech in the water bottle" wriggled under a drawing of our great departed artist. How coming ages will value the little bits of mirth and keen perception which Messrs. Christie and Manson have divided under the hammer! How they will know us as we were, and fall desperately in love with their great-great grandmammas in crinoline and pork-pie hats, when these articles of attire will only be extant in museums! How they will shake their sides at us, just as ridiculous perhaps themselves, but in a sublimer and more developed style; and how interesting it will be to them, when aerial machines are the only travelling, to turn over the railway sketches of "antiquity!" Not that there has been any deficient estimate of these wonderful productions at the sale; every square inch of paper scribbled or stained by Leech has brought in gold; there never was such competition for art scraps; dealers and great painters and the public fought over the favourite pieces; and if you secured a frame of sketches for £50, you had to pay £80 for its fellow. One delicious little water-colour, the girls on the sands at Biarritz, brought as much money as would cover it all over with sovereigns laid six deep; and some day the happy possessor or possessors of these damsels, whom the very wind can't help kissing to death, may sell it for ten times the sum, if the marvellous piece, with its rolling waves and splashing spray and breezy horizon be not regarded as a precious heirloom of the twin loveliness of nature and human nature. No; it is good that the records of John Leech have been so effectually consigned to society, and that happy posterity will never have to wonder what the Guardsmen of our day, the Dundreary, the Paterfamilias, the Jeames, and, best of all, "the rosebud garden of girls" in England of 1850-64, looked like "when they were at home."

But Briggs! immortal Briggs! undying, indomitable, courageous, and corpulent Mr. Briggs! We must heave a sigh over his scattered history. Briggs should not have been divorced from himself; there should have been a Briggs Gallery; and the Prime Minister, with his handkerchief in his mouth, with the Commons in hysterics of suppressed delight, ought to have solemnly secured the peerless cartoons of that Briton's career for a grateful and admiring nation. *Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?* Why shouldn't we have one exhibition brimful of benevolence and merry wisdom—one show among all the serious and sapient things of the kind—where melancholy or bilious folks might go and laugh blue pills and blue devils equally to scorn? Books could be written about Briggs; philosophies of physiological profundities might be compiled about him; he was the type of the two sides of British nature—the mysterious but jolly union of the muscular and the matter-of-fact. "Was," do we say? We are rebuked by his immortaliser—when can Briggs die? "Briggs isn't dead; oh, bless you, no! he's yachting for the sake of his health;" and over the *weather* bulwarks leans Mr. B. somewhere this beginning of the season, sacrificing to Neptune as he did to Diana, a beautiful though portly apostle of the open-air, sick but steadfast—perspiring, but persistent—run out, but radiant—unconquered, unconquerable, and always "at it again." Think of him deer-stalking, "*out of breath, afraid of slipping, and wanting to blow his nose, but otherwise* COMFORTABLE." Think of him fishing, with the salmon which he hugs like his first-born, or the pike that "barks at him like a dog." Recall him pheasant-shooting, when the best cock of the cover "goes off" like a pyrotechnical bouquet under his innocent and harmless nose; resuscitate him hunting—not the hare, but his steed up and down the Sussex arables, with clods enough on his dear old "tops" to grow a bunch of turnips; or "getting horse-exercise" by leading his nag up-hill to save the animal, and down-hill to save his own neck. Briggs should have passed into national possession; the merry gentle genius of his biographer should have been preserved for all time, and together with a complete collection of those unparalleled cartoons, in some public receptacle. "Parting in such sweet sorrow" from Briggs, that we could give a round dozen of Dutchmen and Venetians to know that we should meet that *veritable Anglais*, that "great-stomached" sportsman, that "citizen of credit and renown," somewhere else than in portfolios and private cabinets.

And then Leech's ladies! They, too, might have made a gallery of Beauty and Grace of themselves. When Frauenlob, the Minnesinger, died at Nuremberg, he was carried to the grave by the maidens and matrons whose praises he had been all his life singing. The blondes and brunettes of Albion ought to have done as much for John Leech. The very title of each sketch recalls the picture, and strengthens the regret at the shutting up. "Rather Suspicious" should have got "Mr. Tongs" to cut off another dark tress for the tomb of the fair one's draughtsman; and "the Bay of Biscay O" should have been left behind by grateful mourners for a treasury of "the last neat thing" bequeathed by our age to posterity. Never will fair young faces and bright eyes, to say nothing of ankles and figures, have such an admiring Registrar-General! He has done for the ladies of the present century what cosmetics and the coiffeurs did for Ninon de l'Enclos—he will have made their children's children desperately in love with them. And the good-hearted and grandly-whiskered Dundrearies, too, who shall record their joys and sorrows now?—Frederic, "who has as much poetry in him as a cod-fish," or the "elegant Reginald Fipps" performing "that kindly and needful operation on the darling's nose, at the end of the pier." We laugh, but on the wrong side of the mouth, at losing such a man, and seeing the wealth of his pencil scattered to the collectors. He was the Tom Hood of cuts and colours, as glorious and as graceful; a rare and a delightful genius, not soon to be replaced. His was a pen which dipped day after day in the inkstand of truth, without one drop of gall in it; his was an eye that saw the sweet and kindly things in life with a loving look, and the foolish and pretentious things with a reproof full of forgiveness. He was a painter every inch of him, though he never covered acres of canvas, but merely held up to his time, and to all time, a true and faithful little hand-mirror, whose reflections made us sigh for admiration, and smile at their searching and felicitous veracities.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(From the Daily Telegraph, May 18.)

THE general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms, on the 17th May, Lord Elcho in the chair, through the unavoidable absence of the President, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. Amongst those present were: Colonel Clark Kennedy, Colonel Erskine (Inspector-General of Volunteers), Lord Ducie, Hon. Colonel Lindsay, Sir John Burgoyne, Lord Bury, Captain Ross, Captain Templar (Dorsetshire), Captain Templer (Harrow), Colonel Bowers (Hants Mounted Rifles), Captain Goodliffe (London Rifle Brigade), Sergeant Tompkins (Victoria), Captain Pixley (Victoria), Captain Macdonnell (19th Middlesex).

Lord Elcho said that he had been unexpectedly called upon by the Duke of Cambridge to take the chair. He had received a note from his Royal Highness, in which he said that he was prevented from attending in consequence of a bad fit of the gout, and that he was exceedingly sorry that he could not be present. He (his lordship) also regretted the duke was not in the chair, as he would have performed the duties a great deal better than he could hope to do. The business of the May meeting was to pass the bylaws and these had been for some time in the hands of the members, and had been published in the Press. They showed that they had a larger number of prizes this year than last, and that they were of greater value. (Hear, hear.) Their value this year was £7160, and last year £5918. In the first stage of the Queen's the value of the prizes offered last year was £995, and this year £1345, giving an increase of £390. Respecting Enfield rifles, they had been told that they did not give proper encouragement, but they did not hear any more of that now. The amount of prizes for Enfield rifles in 1864 was £2974, and for 1865 £4293 10s., giving an increase of £1319. At their last meeting a discussion took place respecting restrictions by which certain winners of prizes were debarred from competing for others. The feeling of the meeting was against that, and they (the council) had altered it—(applause)—and they had thrown the prizes open, as in former years. It might have been very natural that they should have taken away the Wimbledon cup, but instead of doing that they had added another Wimbledon cup, which was for small bores, and they had added one for Enfield rifles. Therefore there would be two Wimbledon cups. The International Trophy for Enfield rifles would form another feature this year. It had been designed by some of the best designers in England. It was worth upwards of £1000, and they were indebted for it to the exertions of Colonel Lindsay—(applause)—to whom they were already indebted for the competition of the St. George's Vase, and adding to that competition, which was a battalion one, a prize called the St. George's Dragon Cup. With reference to the Elcho Shield, at the request of the Irish, the English and Scottish eight had cordially admitted them into the competition—(applause)—and the next competition, therefore, for the Shield would be of far greater interest on that account. They had another new prize, and that was the China Cup, valued £500. This had been presented by the volunteers of Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. The council had felt that there was a prize wanted for the best ten from each county for the Enfield, and they considered that they could not do better than give this prize of £500, whether it was a cup or salver, or anything of the sort—to be competed for in this way. It was thought that it should be placed in the hands of the lord-lieutenant of the county winning it, so that he might place it as an ornament on his table; or that it might be handed over to the officer commanding the battalion. They could not tell whether the Volunteers in China would do so continuously, but this year they had given £180, which was to be divided amongst those who won the cup. Earl De Grey, Mr. Bass, and his Royal Highness had continuously supported them; and many other gentlemen who last year first gave prizes, had continued to do so. The name of Earl de Grey was not advertised, because he (Lord Elcho) had forgotten to ask him; but immediately he did so Earl de Grey said "Oh, yes." His prize would be given on the same terms as last year. Then they had their old friend, Captain Horatio Ross, who gave a prize; and the Directors of the London and South-Western Railway had also given them one. He believed they had got this through the instrumentality of one of the board of directors, Lord Bury. Perhaps, before the end of next year, Lord Bury would get himself placed on the boards of all the railways in the kingdom, and obtain similar prizes. (A laugh.) Messrs. Wotherston, Gardener, Howitt, White, and the Editor of the *Spectator* had likewise given prizes. With reference to the rules, the first important change was that they had given up the 200 yards range in the first stage for the Albert prize. But although they had knocked off that range, and confined the first stage of the Albert to 500 and 600 yards, they had not deducted any corresponding part of the money. They gave the same amount. At the February meeting of the Association it was suggested by Mr. Ross, the well-known son of Captain Ross, that mechanical fitting bullets, in small bores, should be barred at Wimbledon, in order to encourage small-bore shooting, and they said that they would consider the subject. He thought it was a general barring. They said it was a subject for consideration whether, in certain matches, these mechanical bullets should be barred, as it might be proper for the National Rifle Association to bar altogether a projectile which, it was generally admitted, shot better than any other. He thought they had drawn a medium line by saying that the mechanical fitting bullet should be barred in the first stage of the Albert, leaving the second stage to be shot for with the mechanical bullet. Front aperture sights had been excluded. As several "dodges" were being tried respecting it, they thought that perhaps the best thing they could do was to give ocular demonstration of what they meant by a diagram. As a rule, they forbade aperture sights, and as a guide they published diagrams of what they recommended. Another new feature was this: as an inducement to gentlemen to enter, they insisted upon post entries paying more—25 per cent. more. In doing that they were only following the example which had been set them by county associations, and which rule had been found to work exceedingly well. It would greatly facilitate the duties of the gentlemen who had to squad; and, speaking of the gentlemen who had to squad, he must express his sincere regret—personal regret—that Captain Page was not well. He was obliged to take great care of himself, and he was unable to be present to-day, which he (Lord Elcho) much regretted.

Captain Ross asked if the illness of Captain Page was dangerous.

Lord Elcho hoped it was not. As the Swiss targets were a great success, they proposed that instead of there being four there should be eleven—(Hear, hear)—and that the prizes, instead of being £145, should be £470. But this was not a pure act of generosity, as they expected to reap a large profit in that way. With respect to the breech-loading competition for £100, it would not come off at Wimbledon, but at Woolwich, on the 30th of the present month. The prize was offered for the purpose of getting a first-class breech-loading military rifle. There were six competitors—Messrs. Westley Richards, Storm, Josslyn, Daws, Henry, and Von der Poppenburg. About the latter gentleman he knew nothing, but, judging by his name, he ought to win. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Last year, they offered a prize for 15 lb. rifles at 2000 yards. As it could not come off last year, they proposed that it should on the 26th of this month. They were at present in search of a range, and he had heard from Mr. Metford that he thought Enfield would do. This they should inquire into and duly announce in the papers. These were all the points respecting their proposed prizes. There was one very important matter to which he wished to call their attention. They were aware, perhaps, from what they had seen in the newspapers, that, following the excellent example of the National Rifle Association, and encouraged by the success which had attended them, the artillery had followed in their steps and formed an association on the same principles. He was happy to say that this association had been formed through the energy of some excellent artillerymen—Colonel Harcourt and Colonel Darby, and some other gentlemen. It was wished that they should be amalgamated with the National Rifle Association. At their last meeting, which was a special one, it appeared to them that, as this society had the same object in view with them, they should be united—(applause)—and that they should not be pulling in different directions. It was also thought that as they (the National Rifle Association) were the older society, they should as far as possible encourage the younger one. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose certain arrangements had been come to, and he hoped that the Artillery Association would be equally successful with themselves. The Artillery Association had received the warm support of the Duke of Cambridge and the War Office, which was to provide them with Armstrong guns and ammunition. What was proposed was this, that both associations should have the same president, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and the same patron the Prince of Wales; though he had not yet heard whether his Royal Highness had so consented. They would each have their separate council, the chairman for the time being of the one council being ex officio member of the other, so that they might mutually know what the other was doing. These councils were to have separate action as a rule, but there might be occasions on which they would have joint action. At this meeting of the joint bodies, the chairman of the National Rifle Association would, according to the right of primogeniture, preside. The funds would be separate, and also the trustees. They had at their office in Pall-mall more accommodation than they at present required. They had a spare room, and they had given the Artillery Association the use of the room, free of charge, as long as they (the National Rifle Association) did not want it. They had also offered them the use of their council-room. As regarded secretary and clerks, they would make what arrangements they chose. Each association retained its own name, and they would not be called the National Rifle and Artillery Association. He should be sorry for the National Rifle Association to lose its identity. He trusted that there would be joint and harmonious action. (Applause.) It was gratifying to say that their funds were in a more satisfactory state than they were last year. They had £1100 in the bank, exclusive of that invested, against £970 last year. Judging from the returns which had come in, there was every prospect of more entries for the Queen's and other prizes than last year. In conclusion, his lordship asked some gentleman to move the adoption of the by-laws.

Captain Templar said that he had much pleasure in doing so.

Captain Harker asked if the sights who shot for the Elcho Shield ought not to be admitted to shoot for the Wimbledon Cup.

The Chairman said they would consider the subject.

Captain Bowers, of the Hampshire Mounted Rifles, inquired whether it would not be possible for the Association to give a prize to those who used the five-grooved rifle.

The Chairman admitted the justice of the claim, and said they would give it their best consideration. He thought he might almost promise something.

In answer to other questions,

Lord Elcho said that they had given the prize for muzzle-loading rifles to Mr. Rigby, to whom it went by default of Mr. Whitworth to appear.

Mr. Goodliffe suggested that they should reduce the charge for sighting, and Lieutenant Hawker thought they should do away with sighting.

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Captain Templar pressed upon the council the necessity of having improved sights for the Enfields.

Lord Elcho said that this appeal must be made to the War Office and the Horse Guards. It could be easily and cheaply done. He wished to state that the associated camp this year would not be limited as to numbers, though, as before, two-fifths of those who came must be members.

Colonel Harcourt heartily thanked Lord Elcho for what he had said respecting the Artillery Association. The gallant officer was understood to say the Government had not yet promised them the Armstrongs at Shoeburyness.

Lord Elcho expressed a hope that the Artillery Association would succeed.

Upon the motion of General Sir John Burgoyne, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the council, and the chairman of the day, and the meeting dissolved.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

(From the Spectator.)

A very original, very determined, it may be very dangerous, but unquestionably very powerful man, has succeeded Abraham Lincoln. The public in this country has been deceived as much by the formal utterance of Mr. Johnson when accepting the Presidency as by the accident which threw such ridicule over his inauguration in the subordinate office. This is no feeble ruler, sure to be a tool in the hands of his secretaries or the parties around him, any more than it is a drunken rough elevated by an accident and incapable of an idea, but a strong, self-reliant man, accustomed to rule, and to rule in a revolution, with a policy as distinct as that of the oldest European statesman, and a will which, be that policy wise or rash, will assuredly make resistance to it a most dangerous task. There is no single point in politics which it is so important to Englishmen to understand as the character of the American President; they cannot afford a second mistake such as that committed about Mr. Lincoln, and we have passed hours in studying the speeches and acts of Mr. Johnson as Governor of Tennessee. The more we have read the more strongly has the conclusion grown on us that the new American President is one of the most individual men on the continent—a ruler who, whatever else he may do or leave undone, will most assuredly rule, who will borrow knowledge, but accept advice only when it harmonises with his own preconceived convictions. "A Quaker," says Sam Slick, "who dissents from Quakerism must have a pretty stiff upper lip," and a man who, born a Southerner, raised himself into the idol of slaveowning democrats, and then, convinced that slavery was an evil, flung himself down from his position, down to the very bottom, a homeless, landless, friendless man, and then fought his way back to the very top as chief of the anti-slavery democrats, is not the man to be "guided" by softer politicians. Andrew Johnson, unless we mistake utterly all the indications of his life, is simply Andrew Jackson over again, and we are not certain whether the repetition of the character is not conscious, whether Mr. Johnson has not recognised his resemblance to that prototype and modelled himself to make the resemblance visible. He is always talking of him, always quoting him, and the accidental analogy of careers must frequently have struck him. Like Jackson, Mr. Johnson was born in the Carolinas, a poor if not a "mean" white. He says "I picked cotton as an apprentice, and picked twice as much as any slave"—and like him emigrated to Tennessee, and there became the idol of the democracy. Like him, too, he contracted, apparently through the force of an imagination which requires strong ideas to stir it, a passion for the Union, and therefore a resolution to defend it at all times by all means legal and lawless equally. Had Jackson been encountered, as he was threatened, with a slaveholders' revolt, he would, we can hardly doubt, have passed as Mr. Johnson has done, onwards from resisting slaveowners to an iron determination that slavery should end, end, as the new President says, "now, unconditionally, for ever," so that no State shall have the power to re-establish it. On that point there is in Mr. Johnson's mind no possibility of truce or compromise.

Not to pursue the external analogy, it appears certain that internally, in heart and brain, Mr. Johnson is a democrat—we use the word in its English sense—of the Jackson type, a democrat, that is, with a tendency towards equality as well as freedom, a restlessness under law, a disposition to act in emergencies with revolutionary energy or violence. His mind has none of the bias towards legality which his life as a lawyer had impressed upon Mr. Lincoln, none of that desire for moderation as in itself a good which so distinguished that great man. On the contrary, he places the will of the people above the law as distinctly as Danton ever did. "What," he said to the people of Tennessee in January, when already elected Vice-President and, as he remarked, placed above "all double dealing and demagoguism," —what "are Governments? They come from the people; you are the people, hence you cannot do wrong." It is sufficient defence, he continued, to a charge of overstepping the laws, to be sure that you have saved the Republic. "The people must sometimes take the law into their hands, and do desperate and irregular acts to save the life of a nation." Indeed he preferred, in emergencies, irregular acts, for permanent changes in the law left, he thought, unpleasant memories, which were better avoided by temporary and explicit Acts, utterances of the will of the people, "which can make and unmake law," which obviously in Mr. Johnson's mind *is* law, provided always it accepts the Union. That, or in other words *salus reipublicæ*, is as supreme an object in his mind as ever it was in the mind of a Roman patrician or a Parisian Septembriser. There is nothing that we know of in that which Englishmen can blame. We also should do strong acts if the life of the nation required them, we also indeed *did* do them when only the future of a dependency was in question. But the tendency of Mr. Johnson's mind is to do them when it is possible to dispense with them, to prefer strong measures to legal means as the swifter and more direct road. Thus he rejected Mr. Lincoln's plan of emancipating for service to the Union as too tardy and incomplete, and hurried back to Tennessee to secure permanent, uncompensated emancipation by a constitutional change. To secure it he had almost to overturn society by a system of test oaths, but he thought the "emergency" warranted that "desperate" remedy, and he succeeded in his design. A convention composed of loyal men abolished slavery for ever, but even this was too slow for the strong-willed Governor. While the discussion was still going on, he stood one evening on the steps of the State Capitol, and there uttered these remarkable words:—Coloured Men of Nashville—You have all heard of the President's proclamation, by which he announced to the world that the slaves in a large portion of the seceded States were thenceforth and for ever free. For certain reasons which seemed wise to the President, the benefits of that proclamation did not extend to you or to your native State. Many of you consequently were left in bondage. The taskmaster's scourge was not yet broken, and the fetters still galled your limbs. Gradually this iniquity has been passing away, but the hour has come when the last vestiges of it must be removed. Consequently, I, too, without reference to the President or any other person, have a proclamation to make, and, standing here upon the steps of the Capitol, with the past history of the State to witness, the present condition to guide, and its future to encourage me, I, Andrew Johnson, do hereby proclaim freedom, full, broad, and unconditional, to every man in Tennessee!" Not a man to be "guided" that, rather a man with Jacobin instincts, who, once satisfied that a cause is that of the people, strives to carry it *without* laws, by intense will, and if necessary by the exertion of that popular sovereignty, that majesty of mere volition, which laws human and divine were alike intended to limit.

The "Red" tone, so to speak, may be heard under all its utterances. It was a remarkable point in President Jackson that he alone among American Presidents, or with the partial exception of Jefferson, had the idea that freedom in the United States ought to tend towards social equality, had a latent hostility towards money-power, and the aggregation of property, as essentially aristocratic. Jackson's war with the National Bank was throughout justified by him as an attack on a new aristocracy, and he hated Biddle the Bank President, as the representative of a power essentially undemocratic. So well was this understood, that Seba Smith, in the extraordinary series of satires called Major Downing's Letters—which have scarcely been heard of in this country, but which so nearly changed the course of the American Government, that Jackson on his deathbed excepted their author from his general forgiveness to mankind—used his wit chiefly to prove that powerful men were not dangerous to the Republic. Jackson abolished them none the less, and Mr. Johnson evidently shares his feeling.—He was incessantly attacked in Tennessee as an "agrarian," and though he expressly and repeatedly denies that charge, he nevertheless regards great properties, entails, and land "monopolies," with a rooted distrust, and, when accumulated out of the profits of slave labour, with a feeling not easily to be distinguished from hate. "I am no agrarian," he said. "I wish to see secured to every man, rich or poor, the fruits of his honest industry, effort, or toil. I want each man to feel that what he has gained by his own skill, or talent, or exertion, is rightfully his, and his alone. But if, through an iniquitous system, a vast amount of wealth has been accumulated in the hands of one man, or a few men, then that result is wrong, and the sooner we can right it the better for all concerned. It is wrong that Mack Cockrill and G. W. Harding, by means of forced and unpaid labour, should have monopolised so large a share of the lands and wealth of Tennessee; and I say if their immense plantations were divided up and parcelled out amongst a number of free, industrious, and honest farmers, it would give more good citizens to the Commonwealth, increase the wages of our mechanics, enrich the markets of our city, enliven all the arteries of trade, improve society, and add to the glory of the State."

Naming men, even though rebels, whose properties are to be divided among an audience then and there listening, is for a Governor a strong measure, but Mr. Johnson repeated his theory in his farewell speech. Then, as now, he affirmed that the "leading rebels, not the rank and file," the "intelligent, conscious rebels," must suffer the penalty of death, and the lands of the great planters be so distributed "that they should contribute to restore to the thousands of suffering poor the little substance they have lost by the devastations and burnings of this war." This is doubtless the policy to which he adheres in his speech of the 16th April to the deputation from Illinois, and the reason which has induced him to stop the sales of confiscated land in South Carolina until he has made up his mind how the estates should be re-distributed. We should fail by mere extracts to give our readers the full impression these speeches have made on us, and must content ourselves with stating the conviction left on our own minds that Mr. Johnson does not only hate slavery, but that type of society of which slaveholding is the extreme form—society with violent chasms between classes and excessive disparities of condition. We should not even wonder, so strong do we believe this feeling to be, if it influenced the system of taxation to be ultimately adopted by the Union, and suggested a great development of that extraordinary measure, the effect of which will one day be felt on the price of labour throughout the world, the Homestead Law. As for slavery, the President will make no terms with it whatever, will evidently root it out absolutely and finally, making it a condition of peace that the States shall abandon the right to re-establish the system, and granting, so far as we gather, no manner of compensation. Indeed it is not hard to trace in these speeches a distinct plan for the completion of the work still remaining to be done, to which the President, who is palpably inflexible except on details, will in the main adhere. This plan is to secure two changes in the national constitution, the first making slavery for ever illegal and abolishing distinctions of colour, the second declaring the Union a Republic one and indivisible. In every State as it is subdued by the troops a convention will be called to insert unconditional freedom to all men among the clauses of the State constitution, and then the Confiscation Act will be worked so as to allow of the subdivision of the larger plantations among the poor whites and coloured men. Society will thus, he believes, be revolutionised from the foundation, and, as he himself says in one place to which we have lost our reference, a middle class will be created which can have no interest save in freedom of labour. Slavery in fact instead of dying easily, as it might under Mr. Lincoln, will be stamped into powder by a strong man who holds that the popular will is the ultimate Constitution, and who, with his Red tendencies and over frank personal ways, is sure to have at his back the irresistible physical power of the mass. The terrible crime of Wilkes Booth will work a terrible retribution upon that system of society for which, as appears from his recently-published letter, it was perpetrated. For the rest, it seems clear that Mr. Johnson, while likely to be haughtily American in his foreign policy, has, like Mr. Lincoln, at heart a liking for England, his strong speech to Sir F. Bruce, in which he declared the amity of the two countries essential to civilisation, being little more than a repetition of his speech of January, when still only Governor of Tennessee. He then made an admission not frequent with American politicians, that the British Government was in its essence popular, "that the fresh infusion of popular ideas kept it continually vigorous and flourishing. So long as the popular voice was heard, and the popular influence felt in her councils, so long would England continue to be potent and respected among the nations." His tone was full of friendliness, as full as the really remarkable saying in which, addressing Sir Frederick Bruce, he recognised the States-men and the Canadians as branches of the same "American people," though swayed by two Governments, who in their joint responsibility ought to find a reason for an enduring peace.

We have carefully avoided in drawing up this sketch the expression of any convictions as to the merits of the policy now most probable. Our object has been simply to show that the Union, with that bewildering good fortune which seems to triumph over obstacles deliberately placed in the path of a sound choice, has gained in this "accident of an accident," a President who is competent not only to rule, but to rule in revolutionary times. We are, however, bound to add that we hold the Jackson form of democracy to be one of the most dangerous forms that spirit has ever assumed, tending directly to the canonization of the idea, "*Vox populi vox Dei*" which is so fatal to principle, and that we regard executions as, even if just, fatally impolitic.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

(From the Saturday Review, May 20.)

The answers given in either House of Parliament to the inquiries of Lord Houghton and Mr. White included an unusually clear explanation of the circumstances under which the Confederates were recognised as belligerents. The Government and people of the United States have never been able to understand the inconsistency of a stringent exercise of the extreme rights of war with their assumption that peace was disturbed only by a transient insurrection. They proclaimed a blockade which has been since enforced by the capture and condemnation of many neutral vessels, and yet they have incessantly reproached foreign Powers for submitting to their pretensions as incidental to lawful war. The Federal partisans in England have been eager to confess the imaginary sins of their own Government, and to confirm the more excusable error of the Americans; but it may be hoped that Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell will have finally succeeded in silencing an irrational and dangerous clamour. At the beginning of the war, the Federal Government hesitated as to the mode of dealing with the Southern ports which were then in possession of the Confederates. Congress passed an Act by which the President was authorised to close the ports of the Union, or to levy Customs' duties on board ships which were to be stationed off the various harbours; but it is doubtful whether a Government can exercise jurisdiction over territory which is no longer in its own possession, and the project of collecting the duties at sea was at the same time nugatory and absurd. It might be reasonably argued that a Government which levies duties undertakes to protect the importer, and at least to secure him against further exactions of a similar character. It was also obvious that no trader would approach the Customs' cruiser, if he could evade its vigilance, and if the interruption of commerce had been merely a matter of police, foreign merchant ships would have been exempt from molestation beyond a distance of three miles from shore, which would have corresponded with the range of the Confederate batteries. According to the confused theory which seems to have satisfied Congress, foreign traders would have been prevented from communicating with the shore, although they had paid the legal toll for admission. The absurdity of the legislative experiment was excused by the novelty of the circumstances, and by the natural ignorance which prevailed on all the relations of belligerents and neutrals. Mr. Lincoln and his Ministers had the good sense to perceive that Congress had blundered, and they never attempted to apply the provisions of the Act. It was, for many reasons, more convenient to declare a blockade, which subjected neutrals to the risk of capture and condemnation. The Americans had always been strenuous in their denial of the right of visitation in time of peace, and, in electing to act as belligerents, they necessarily admitted the otherwise undoubted fact that they were engaged in war. Their apologists in England have, like Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner, dwelt on the irrelevant statement that all the ports of the Confederate territory were closed to regular commerce; but even if the blockade itself had not necessitated the recognition of a state of war, it is impossible to distinguish between armies and fleets in deciding a question of war or peace. The Federal Government, as soon as it treated an insurgent as a prisoner of war, furnished an additional justification of the recognition of belligerent rights.

From first to last the English Government was passive, except in the discharge of a formal duty, and the commercial community silently acquiesced in the establishment of rights which are inevitably vexatious. The Americans have persuaded themselves, in their own case, that commerce with a country engaged in war is conducted in derogation of the rights of the hostile belligerent. More dispassionate reasoners will perceive that trade is the rule, and that blockade and capture are exceptions which ought to be closely and vigilantly limited. Before the blockade was established, it was perfectly lawful to trade with Charleston or Wilmington, and the same right continued through the war, though it was subject to a risk of capture. As soon as the war is definitively terminated, the American Government will probably raise the blockade, and announce the re-establishment of ordinary commercial relations. With the claim to exercise belligerent rights the recognition of the Confederacy will cease of itself, and it matters little whether the altered state of affairs is announced by any proclamation or Order in Council. In the turbulent countries which are watered by the River Plata blockades and war are things of frequent occurrence, and the Ministers of foreign Powers are obliged to report to their respective Governments the consequent interruptions of commerce. As soon as a hasty peace has terminated a petty war, the restrictions are removed, and peace is taken for granted until it is interrupted by another quarrel. The great civil war in the North required more careful consideration, but the rules which determined the conduct of neutral Governments were not less applicable. Blockade and right of search imply a state of war, and it is impossible to imagine a one-sided contest.

One of Mr. Lincoln's latest acts was an injudicious attempt to force the maritime Powers into a withdrawal of their recognition of belligerency. The American Government announced that foreign ships of war would be subjected in the ports of the Union to the same restrictions which are necessarily imposed on the cruisers of belligerents. The object of the plan was to assert, by an indirect practical method, that the war was at an end, although it was then actually proceeding on land, while the Government of the United States, by capture and blockade, assumed its continued existence at sea. The English regulations for the treatment of vessels of war have been lately relaxed, though the concession will probably give offence to the Northern Americans, as it is necessarily extended to both belligerents. If Mr. Lincoln's proclamation is enforced before the regular termination of the war, English ships of war will probably avoid collision or discourteous treatment by abstaining from any visit to Federal ports. The Americans will have the cheap satisfaction of avowing their indifference to the less palatable rules of international law, nor will their erroneous impressions be corrected until, in the course of events, they once more find themselves in the position of defending and enlarging neutral rights of their own. During the great French war, almost all Englishmen learned to consider neutral pretensions as infringements of the privileges of a nation which was destined to take part in every quarrel. A contest of four years furnishes a less plausible excuse for a renewal of the same delusion.

It is difficult to understand why the American Government should hesitate to comply with the easy conditions which foreign Powers are compelled to impose. Unless Galveston temporarily forms an exception, every port in the Union now acknowledges the supremacy of the Federal arms. The blockading squadrons are probably withdrawn in fact, and no inconvenience could arise from a formal abolition of their functions. It is not worth while to keep up a pretence of war for the purpose of securing to the Northern traders a monopoly of the export of cotton, and of the supply of articles of consumption; for the tariff is high enough to gratify any moderate Protectionist, and the manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania will use their utmost efforts to maintain the existing inequalities and anomalies. It is, however, for the American Government to decide whether the partial resistance which may perhaps still represent widespread disaffection requires the application of warlike remedies. It may be thought expedient to prevent any scattered bodies of mal-contents from receiving supplies of arms? and if Texas still holds out, there is an actual contest, although it can apparently lead only to one result. As Lord Russell fully explained, the President of the United States has in his own hands the means of solving the controversy with neutral Powers. As soon as his own Government ceases to have an enemy, the neutrals, or those who side with neither party, will no longer have an opportunity of displaying their impartiality. The commerce of the world, or of the Atlantic, will obtain a perceptible relief in the exemption from even a remote chance of visitation and capture. It was fortunate for all parties that the Federal fleets were fully employed in blockading the Southern harbours, and that, consequently, traders were seldom subjected to vexatious interference on the open sea. The Admiralty Courts of the United States have been troubled with few of the difficult questions which formerly arose between captors and owners of ships or goods which were alleged to be hostile property. The prizes which have been made have, with few exceptions, been engaged in attempts to break the blockade, and in the majority of cases the intention has not been seriously disputed. Nevertheless, it is better that the exceptional state of affairs should be replaced by the ordinary condition of peace. The United States will find their advantage in depriving of its legitimate character any stray cruiser which may yet venture to hoist the Confederate flag. If they delay the proclamation of peace, they can have no right to complain that England or France adopts the Federal solution of an American controversy.

THE GANG SYSTEM OF FIELD LABOUR

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

A few years ago there appeared in one of the morning newspapers a letter from a gentleman who, while travelling by rail through an agricultural district, had been much shocked by seeing a number of young girls working in a field, under the direction of a man armed with a whip, which he was observed to use upon the back of one of the girls, who had suspended her labour while speaking to one of her companions. Nothing came of this appeal to the public sentiment, perhaps because it was wholly absorbed at the time by some other matter, or because the writer was suspected of wishing to establish a set-off against the field gang system of the Southern States of America. Certain it is that nothing more was heard of the subject until lately, when a statement was made shewing that the troop of girls and the man with the whip represented a system which has long been in operation in the eastern counties of England. It is stated by a clergyman, in a letter which was quoted by the Earl of Shaftesbury, in bringing the subject before the House of Lords, on Friday last, that the system has been in operation for the last quarter of a century; that gangs of boys and girls exist in the counties of Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Northampton; and that in some parts of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Kent, Sussex, and in Hants, gangs of women are found. The ages of the boys and girls employed range from five to sixteen years, and the number in a gang from a dozen to fifty or sixty. The gangs are organised by labourers, who hire the boys and girls from their parents, and contract with the farmers to perform weeding, hoeing, stone-picking, and such like descriptions of rural labour at so much per acre. Lord Shaftesbury states that many of the "gangers" are persons of drunken and dissipated habits, and that their treatment of their gangs is often harsh and cruel. "The system," he says, "is calculated to foster a harsh and overbearing manner towards the young, the ganger's main object being to get as much work out of the children as possible, and at the cheapest rate. Being away from their natural protectors, and having no power of appeal, and no help against the oppression to which they may be exposed, these children are practically slaves. In their circumstances you have all the characteristics of slavery, with a slave-market and a slave-dealer." Upon these grounds, his lordship wished that the inquiries of the Children's Employment Commission should be extended to this system, and his motion for an address to the Crown for that purpose was agreed to by the House.

The evils of the system which Lord Shaftesbury has denounced in such strong terms are of the same kind as those exposed by the Children's Employment Commission in respect of the employment of women and children in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes. There is, in the first place, the physical evil of exposure to all weathers, which, especially in the case of young girls, must be very prejudicial to health; but that is one which, within reasonable limits, is inseparable from field labour, whether performed by gangs or otherwise, and can be prevented only by the prohibition of the employment of young persons in such labour—a course which the Legislature is not, we presume, prepared to adopt. Lord Shaftesbury properly subordinates this evil to the injury sustained by these youthful field-workers in their morals, and draws a companion picture to that of the clay-yards of Staffordshire. Mr. Hutton, the clergyman above referred to, says:—"Vice and immorality in every form are the fruit of the system. These children may be frequently seen on a Saturday night, as late as 10 o'clock, going from one beer-shop to another, in search of their driver for their week's wages." Some of these gangs consist of one sex only, but in the greater number boys and girls are mixed together; and the association of a number of ignorant and undisciplined young persons of both sexes in labour of the most mechanical kind, and under no better supervision than that of an equally ignorant and undisciplined, and often drunken and brutal ganger, must necessarily have a demoralising tendency, the full influence of which can be appreciated only when it is considered in connection with those painful descriptions of the homes of rural labourers scattered broadcast through the pages of the report lately made to the Health Committee of the Privy Council. . . .

Apart from the moral and social consequences mentioned by Lord Shaftesbury and the Bishop of Lincoln, as arising from the employment of young girls as field labourers, and which apply equally to every description of female labour except domestic service, there is nothing in the nature of the occupation calling for legislative interference. Labour in cotton and silk factories, lacemaking, needlework, and almost every other branch of feminine industry, "unfits girls for domestic service and for their future position as wives and mothers;" and between field labour and the various occupations to which the Children's Employment Commission have recommended the application of the principle of the Factories Act, there is the important difference that it is neither unhealthy, dangerous, nor carried on at night. Undoubtedly the employment of women and young children, especially girls, in field-labour is an evil, and the gang system presents it in its most aggravated form; but it is one which legislation can do little to remedy, and which can be removed only by the refining influences of progressive civilisation. Those influences which have rescued women from the more laborious branches of agricultural labour will in time avail to withdraw them altogether from the fields, and thus leave them at liberty for the acquisition of that kind of training which would better fit them for the proper discharge of the duties which pertain to them as wives and mothers. With the better homes which, we trust, the next generation of the rural labouring class will possess, will come those aspirations for other comforts and refinements which, more surely than any Act of Parliament, will put an end to the employment of women and young girls in out-door labour, as well as to that aggravation of its evils which is involved in the gang system.

On the same subject the *Manchester Examiner* of May 16th says:—

Those who wish to see how rapidly a system of agricultural slavery may be generated in England have only to read the speech of Lord Shaftesbury, which we published yesterday morning. It is somewhat startling to find all the recognised terms of the "domestic institution" of the Southern States in America in use in several of the agricultural districts of England. We have our "gangs," "drivers," and "undertakers," without the legal authority of the whip. The system which, as the noble earl declares, prevails to a "great extent" in the Fen district—that is, in Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire—is carried on in this way. During the months when farmers are most busy, a "driver" or "undertaker" goes to the villages and hires the women and children to work in "gangs." The "driver" is a middle-man. He acts as agent between the farmers and the families of the labourers. The farmers make terms with him, and he makes terms with the women and children. The women, who are responsible agents, we may leave to themselves; but separate "gangs" are made up of boys and girls from the ages of five to sixteen, and these work together, according to circumstances, in groups of from ten to sixty. They are marched from parish to parish, or from one district to another, and it is easy to guess what their condition will be. Lord Shaftesbury says that the "driver" is commonly a labouring man, of dissipated habits, and his object is to get as much work out of the children as he can. We may readily suppose that when they are at a considerable distance from home, they will be kept all night on the farm where they have been working, and will be huddled into a barn to sleep irrespective of age or sex. Southern slavery could hardly be worse than this. There is a balance of advantage and disadvantage on both sides. If the slaveholder could sell his cattle when he pleased, it was his interest to lodge and feed them well; whereas the English "driver," who cannot sell his stock, has such a temporary interest in them that he cares for nothing except getting work out of them. In one place the system has been in vogue for thirty-five years, but in others it is of more recent growth, and, like all evil things, no doubt it will extend, unless it be checked by legislation or the influence of education.

The Bishop of Lincoln fully substantiates the assertions of Lord Shaftesbury, and declares, from the experience of persons who have watched it, that the system of gang labour has a most demoralising and vicious effect on the youth of both sexes. When the women grow up, said the right reverend prelate, they are not only unfitted, but indisposed for home duties. They prefer field work, and no doubt would turn their children to it, as soon as they were able to do weeding work. It is not a pleasant picture this, but it is to be feared that it is correctly drawn. Probably it would be wrong to accuse the farmers of the Fen district of cruelty, for children of tender age have been constantly employed in other occupations than agriculture; but the fact is, that "evil is wrought by want of thought as much as want of heart," and our social affairs require to be vigilantly watched to prevent them falling into disorder. Political philosophers of Mr. Lowe's type would fain persuade us that our condition is perfect, yet we see that a system closely approximating to negro slavery has been carried on for thirty-five years in one of the richest agricultural districts of England, and is at length only brought before the Houses of Parliament by a philanthropic nobleman. Could it have existed so long if there had been a fuller representation of the people in the House of Commons? It is scarcely possible that it could have lived so long; meanwhile we may hope that the commission of inquiry obtained by Lord Shaftesbury will do something to remove it. All efforts to elevate the agricultural population will be useless, if men are allowed to buy the labour of children of five years of age, and the parents are so wretchedly poor as to be obliged to sell it.

THE CATHOLIC OATHS BILL.

(From the Times, May 18.)

In spite of a vigorous resistance by Mr. Whiteside and a somewhat hesitating opposition by Mr. Walpole, the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill was read a second time yesterday by a decisive majority, and in spite of the continued opposition threatened by Mr. Newdegate, we may hope that so reasonable and simple a measure will be allowed to become law. It is, however, somewhat surprising to what an extent the old familiar warnings of danger to the Church still hold a place in the House of Commons. We expect such language, of course, from Mr. Whalley; but it is astonishing that it can be used in earnest by such a speaker as Mr. Whiteside. In a cartel which Addison proposed in 1715 for the management of arguments among the ladies, he proposes "That no coquette, notwithstanding she can do it with a good air, shall be allowed to sigh for the danger of the Church, or to shiver at the apprehensions of fanaticism." A parallel restriction might usefully be laid upon Protestant rhetoricians. At this time of day, 300 years after the Reformation, and 150 years after the Act of Settlement, if our Protestant Church and the Protestant dynasty, and the settlement of property connected with them, have not taken sufficient root in the country to be safe from the attacks of an insignificant minority of Roman Catholics, they will certainly not be protected by the few lingering remains of the old fences which protected their early growth. More particularly if the Church and the Protestant Establishment have survived the momentous change of Catholic Emancipation, they may look with supreme indifference upon a slight alteration in the terms, if we should not rather say in the language, of that great measure. It should be distinctly remembered, however, that the present proposal does not arise from a gratuitous wish to interfere with what Mr. Whiteside is pleased to call "the compact" of 1829. The bill simply proposes to do in the case of oaths administered to Roman Catholics what has been already done in the case of oaths administered to all other members. By the Act of 1858 the then existing Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration were replaced by one simple oath, and Mr. Monsell merely proposes that the oath of Roman Catholics shall be in like manner simplified, and shall be made as nearly as possible the same as the general oath. Nor should it be forgotten that the measure of 1858 was introduced in direct connection with "the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion." The Roman Catholics may fairly think it a hardship if, while oaths are simplified and altered for the relief of every other religious community, they, and they alone, should be burdened with the offensive declarations imposed by an obsolete state of public feeling. . . . .

We do not frame oaths against every form of religion or of politics which involves principles antagonistic to our Constitution. The question is whether the objectionable principles are at all likely to spread to a dangerous extent in this country, and whether we can check them by the form of an oath. The first portion of the question will be answered at once in the negative by nearly everybody except Mr. Whalley and the Protestant Alliance. Whatever danger threatens the Church and Constitution of this country, it certainly does not spring from the pretensions of the Church of Rome. . . . .

It was further argued, with equal justice, that all the restrictions of the existing oath which can possibly possess any force are retained in the proposed form. The first clause omitted is that which abjures the opinion that "Princes excommunicated by the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects." Can it be believed that any English or Irish Roman Catholic capable of sitting in Parliament would now even dream of this detestable doctrine? And if there is such a person, would he be restrained by any conditions whatever from the far inferior crime of breaking an oath? The next omission is the oath "to defend the settlement of property within the realm." What sane person, again, would propose to subvert titles 150 years old? The next is that abjuration of any attempt to subvert the Protestant Establishment which, as we have shown, is, in the first place, unnecessary, and in the next place cannot reasonably be required of the Roman Catholics without being at the same time required of the Nonconformists. Lastly, there is that renunciation of any equivocating intention which, as even Mr. Walpole admits, is ineffectual against anyone who allows equivocation at all. In every other respect the proposed oath is the same as that of 1829, and contains exactly the same words respecting the jurisdiction of the Pope. Nothing, therefore, is retrenched but what is superfluous, and to abridge superfluity has been the chief object of all our recent legislation respecting oaths.

Many of these arguments were admitted by Mr. Walpole, and, indeed, he almost professed his readiness to surrender the old form of oath, if a form were introduced which should be the same for all members alike. This is to give up the whole principle of the opposition as represented by Mr. Whiteside and his friends, for it is to admit that the Roman Catholic oath may be wisely altered without injustice and without danger. It would, no doubt, be desirable that all questions of this sort should be set at rest by framing one form of oath for all members alike. All should be on an equality as legislators, and it is alike impolitic and unreasonable to fetter the action of any special class of representatives in a deliberative assembly. This object, however, as Sir G. Grey pointed out, might be attained by a slight alteration in committee, and if the Opposition would rather pass a general than a special bill, Mr. Monsell and his friends may gladly accept the alternative. But the principle of the bill is now too plainly established to be further resisted, and in one way or another the Roman Catholics must be relieved of this offensive relic of their former disabilities.

(From the Morning Post, May 18.)

However extravagant may be the authority which the Holy See from time to time claims to exercise, all classes of the people are equally satisfied that these pretensions are purely nugatory. In Roman Catholic countries—such, for instance, as France—the principle that the jurisdiction of the Pope is completely subsidiary to that of the State is distinctly understood, and no attempt is made, nor is it considered necessary that such should be made, to require Frenchmen, no matter what their creed, to affirm on oath so self-evident a proposition. The oath imposed on Roman Catholics in this country cannot make them loyal if they desire to be otherwise, and the House of Commons has only acted in true accordance with that growing spirit of toleration which has distinguished the past half century in refusing to retain on the statute-book a test which is simply an insult to a large section of her Majesty's subjects.

(From the Morning Star, May 18.)

We can hardly suppose that any of the gentlemen who opposed Mr. Monsell's bill really believed that the stability of the Protestant religion in these countries depends in the least upon the compulsory forbearance of the Roman Catholic members of Parliament. The oath as it stands is simply a brand of inequality. It is a mere offence to a certain number of our fellow-countrymen. The time has quite arrived when all such odious distinctions ought to be abolished. We have had for years and years back Roman Catholics holding offices in our Government and presiding on our judicial bench. It is perfectly notorious that even the party to which Mr. Whiteside belongs has often evinced its readiness to accept Roman Catholic co-operation in the formation of a Ministry. The House no longer recognises any practical distinction between Roman Catholic and Protestant within its walls. The maintenance therefore of absurd and offensive difference in the form of oath administered to Roman Catholics is defensible on no ground either of principle or of policy. We can only express our regret that the proposal to abolish the obnoxious distinction should have met with any manner of opposition at the hands of Protestant members.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S PLANS WITH RESPECT TO MEXICO.

The *Diritto*, a democratic organ published in Turin, in its issue on the 5th of May says:—

"Rumours are in circulation amongst men who are especially occupied with politics, which, if we do not credit, it is our duty to report, if only in order that they may be clearly denied.

"A plan of an alliance is spoken of between France, Austria, and Spain, to support by force of arms, in case of need, the new Mexican Empire against any possible attempt of the United States of America. People attribute, in fact, to the new President a more impetuous disposition and a greater inclination to extreme courses than Mr. Lincoln possessed, and it is said he is a determined partisan of the Monroe doctrine. The *Herald* of New York affirms this in an article quoted by the telegraph. Hence it is generally believed that if victory continue to favour the flag of the Union, and the Southern rebellion is entirely suppressed, Johnson will not hesitate to send his victorious legions through Texas into Mexico, to overturn the ephemeral Imperial Government, and increase the already powerful Republic by these States.

"The fear of this, it is said, has induced Napoleon III. to propose to Austria an offensive and defensive league to help Maximilian against any attack; and Spain, invited to join, willingly acceded, for fear the Monroe doctrine of the new President should be put in practice to her injury in her American possessions.

"We are one of those who believe that Napoleon III. has repented of the error committed by sending his troops to Mexico. But now that he is there, he cannot easily withdraw without diminishing his authority. We should not be surprised, therefore, at his looking for some one to help him to bear the great weight of the enterprise.

"We do not wish to believe what is added—that Italy has been invited to join this alliance. We do not see what interest we have in Mexico; and we do not see what reward could be offered to us for our help. At the most this could only be a pledge given to Austria for the security of her possessions in Venetia, in order to draw her into the alliance, or an opportunity called forth by Napoleon to induce us to come to a *rapprochement* with the Court of Vienna, which appears to be amongst his designs.

"We have said from the first that we do not put faith in these rumours. We have only recorded them as faithful chroniclers, and in order to keep public opinion informed.

"It is to be remarked, also, that the attitude of England appears greatly changed with respect to America, on account of the great movement produced there in public opinion by the assassination of President Lincoln. It therefore appears less probable that Napoleon III. should produce complications, which, if commenced in America, would speedily spread and produce most grave effects in Europe."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The annual Parliamentary return concerning the British Museum has just been issued. The expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March last was in all £97,533, and a balance was carried to account for 1865-6 of £35,242 2s. 9d. The estimate for next year is £100,164. The sum granted for last year was £92,127. The increase is accounted for by a sum of £7600 being set down to meet the expenses of further excavations at Budum, the purchase of the Kokscharow collection of minerals, and purchases at the sales of the Pourtalès and St Angelo collections. The total number of persons admitted last year to visit the general collections, exclusive of readers, was 432,339. This is below the number in any year since 1859, and not half so many as in 1862. In 1861 the number was 641,886, and in 1863, 440,801. The number of visits to the reading-room for the purpose of study or research is also less. Last year the visits were 105,899; in 1859 they were 122,424; in 1861, 130,410; and in 1863, 107,821. About 4150 books seem to have been used in the reading-room every day. Each reader has consulted on an average 11 volumes per day. Including music, atlases, and newspapers, 38,842 volumes have been added to the library. Of these, 28,426 were purchased.

The additions to the department of manuscripts in the course of the year are 609 manuscripts, 51 original charters, and 71 bullæ and seals; the addition to the Egerton collection are 17 manuscripts and 3 original charters.

In the department of antiquities and ethnography the most important acquisition of the year is an extensive collection of the remains of human industry of a very early period, discovered by the Vicomte de Lastri in a cave on the banks of the Aveyron, near Bruniquel (Tarn et Garonne). These remains were found with the bones of men and of various animals, of which some are now extinct in France, while others are considered to be entirely extinct. They consist of flint implements of various kinds, evidently made on the spot by the inhabitants of the cave; heads of fishing spears, javelins, and arrows, elaborately worked, and with numerous barbs; chisels, needles, and various other implements made out of the horns of the reindeer, or the bones of the horse and ox. There are likewise a number of specimens with engraved designs, of which the most remarkable are two engravings in outline; one of them the head, of a reindeer, slightly but artistically scratched on a bird's bone; the others, the heads of a reindeer and a horse more deeply cut on a flat bone implement.

Along with these remains of human art were found bones of the men by whom they were wrought. They are the most interesting additions of the year to the department of geology, in relation to questions concerning the antiquity of man, and the cranial and dental characters of primitive races.

A large series of skulls of different races of negroes that are brought to the coast near the mouth of the Gaboon, and skins and skeletons of the gorilla, chimpanzee, and the African sea cow, or manatee, have been received from M. Du Chaillu. The nest of the nest building chimpanzee, and remains of other mammalia, transmitted from the Gaboon by M. Du Chaillu, have been presented by John Murray, Esq.

The acquisitions in the departments of Greek and Roman antiquities include, of course, the purchase of the statues from the Farnese Palace, at Rome. There is also a collection of antiquities from Camirius, in the island of Rhodes, where extensive excavations have been carried on by Mr. Vice-Consul Biliotti and Mr. Salzmann. 2567 coins and medals, of which 1350 are Greek, have been procured during the year. In the report of Professor Owen we meet with the usual complaints respecting the space allotted to the natural history collections, which restricts the labours of the staff in regard to a large proportion of the specimens to the business of conservation; "whereas," says the professor, "the purpose of the collections is to be instructively exhibited or arranged under conditions of light and access facilitating scientific inquiry and comparison. Not only the shells, the birds, and the minerals should be shown in serial sequence, but every other class of natural history; nor ought the bulk of the specimens in certain of these to be a bar to such display, for it is only in a national or British Museum that adequate space for such means of advancing natural science can be afforded or expected." Of the total number of additions, 12,973, to the department of natural history, 7688 are registered in the department of zoology, 4651 in the department of geology, and 634 in the department of mineralogy.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 15.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

(From the Englishman, May 3.)

The society held its anniversary meeting at St. James's Hall yesterday. His Grace the Archbishop of York presided, supported by the Bishops of Grahamstown and Quebec, the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., Rev. Canon Hawkins, and others. The report presented by the Rev. W. T. Bullock showed that there had been during the last year an increase in the funds placed in its hands for the propagation of the Gospel; the treasurer's statement of receipts for the year being as follows:—"General fund: Collections, subscriptions, &c., £68,217 0s. 7d.; legacies, £13,651 12s. 0d.; dividends, interest, &c., £4809 7s. 3d.: total, £86,677 19s. 10d.: appropriated funds, £8653 9s. 1d.; special funds, £7666 9s. 7d.: total, £102,997 18s. 6d. The important item of collections, &c., for the General Fund shows an increase of £5616 14s. 10d. which may be ascribed partly to the increased prosperity of the country, but chiefly to the cordial reception given in many quarters to the appeal of the four archbishops—a document which, for some time to come, will cheer the efforts and enlarge the liberality of members of the Church in this country, in behalf of their less wealthy fellow-Christians and heathen fellow-subjects abroad. The society's missionary list now includes 501 clergymen maintained wholly or in part, and a large body of catechists, schoolmasters, and divinity students. All these are labouring in their several callings to promote the glory of Almighty God and the salvation of men by propagating the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour in every quarter of the world. In British North America the society, by an expenditure of nearly £26,000 in the year 1864, raised the incomes of 229 clergymen to an amount just sufficient for their support in places where the ministerial duties were increased by the arrival in 1863 of 18,083 emigrants from our shores, and where each congregation is starving (whilst the society's alms give it time) to provide for the spiritual instruction of future generations, as well as of the present, by the erection of churches and parsonages, and by securing endowments. In the West Indies the moderate sum of nearly £3000 is applied by the society in the support of a college (from a trust fund), and in the partial maintenance of twenty-five clergymen, where a great necessity is painfully evident for living models of Christian purity and morality among the coloured people. By the expenditure of more than £12,000 in South Africa, a maintenance has been provided for 72 clergymen, with a band of schoolmasters and catechists, who are ministering in some cases to English settlers exclusively; in others, partly to Hottentots and Kafirs; in others to Kafirs exclusively. By the expenditure of nearly £40,000 in India and the East a Christian education has been provided for 7507 scholars in Bengal and South India, and 587 clergymen and lay teachers have been maintained at chosen spots, where they have held up the torch of Christian teaching and Christian life to the dark idolatry of 200 millions of heathens, of whom 1700 have been baptized this year, and turned from darkness to light, from the power of Satan unto God (Acts xxvi. 18). The gradual extension since the period of the Indian Mutiny of the Society's Missionary operations in India has been borne hitherto by a special fund raised at that time, but now nearly spent. Much hopeful and interesting work has thus been entered upon at Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore, Patna, Assam, and Burmah; for the further prosecution of which the society must trust to the increased benevolence of Christian England. The Queen of Great Britain has more *Mahometan* subjects than the Ottoman Sultan, and more Heathen subjects than any foreign potentate, except the Emperor of China. In India is the chief burden of this weighty responsibility; and if the Christian subjects of the Queen are willing to meet it, their efforts must be directed to India. And in Australia and New Zealand, the resort in 1853 of 53,054 emigrants from Great Britain, the society has spent about £4500; and this sum has sufficed (as a supplement to local contributions) to support 71 clergymen and to extend their ministrations in the way mentioned by the Bishop of Melbourne. "The society's grant to the diocese is," says the Bishop, "almost wholly appropriated toward the expenses of clergymen, either in travelling over their parochial districts, when those districts are large and their circumstances such as seem to necessitate the giving of some extraneous assistance; or in going beyond the limits of their own parishes for the purpose of superintending the work of readers in outlying districts, and administering in those districts the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper."

Spiritual and Temporal Powers.—These are days of curious contests between powers spiritual and temporal. Victor Emmanuel remains under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church on account of a certrin act of petty larleny which the priests attribute to hsm. The Eastern Church ic also about to launch its thunders against a profane prince. Prince Couza has been setting his house in order with much energy, and his reforming broom has swept away a large number of very ancient and dust enshrined cobwebs. Among other things he has completely reorganised the episcopal power in the Principalities, and haf turned whole regiments of monks and nuns whose possessions are to be secularised and sold for the good of the State. The high authorities of the Greek Church are determined not to put with this. The Patriarch and Synod have prepared a bull or decree, declaring the acts of the Prince's Government in these matters of non-effect, and are prepared to launch an excommunication against the Prince himself. Perhaps Prince Couza may care very little for spiritual thunders, but the Porte has hitherto supported the Patriarch in his contest with the Prince respecting the convents, and the Government of the Sultan may be able to put a very disagreeable presure upon his Highness.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Marriage in High Life.—The marriage of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Henry Marsham Havelock, Bart., son of the late Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., with Lady Alice Morton, was solemnised on the 10th May in the church of St. George, Hanover-square. —*Daily Telegraph*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 26.

Alexandra (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Trouton, from Melbourne 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Howell, Miss Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. Nutt and child, Messrs. Knox, Owen, Wilson, Mills, Walker, Travers, Loder, Kingsborough, Mr. C. T. Wells, and 33 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Housler, from Merimbula 25th instant. Passengers—Rev. C. B. Creig, Messrs. Mitchell, W. D. Croaker, Masters Wren (2), and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Comerang (s.), 200 tons, Captain Truscott, from Moruya and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. Tarleton, Miss Tarleton, Mrs. Wakeford, Misses Wakeford (3), Mr. Wakeford, Masters Tarleton, Longford, and 10 in the steerage.

Blackbird (s.), 700 tons, Captain Sawell, from Melbourne. Passengers.—Mrs. Fain, Mrs. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Master Murdoch, Mr. Lever, and 14 in the steerage. J. Thorne, agent.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River. Passengers — Mrs. Bowers, Miss Walters, Messrs. M'Cran, Broomley, and 15 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—July 26.

Roebuck, for Shanghai.
Amateur, for South Sea Islands.
Eagle (s.), for Maryborough.
Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 27.

Northern Light, Camilla, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—July 26.

Northern Light, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Falloon, for Melbourne.

Camilla, barque, 261 tons, Captain Martin, for Melbourne.

Eagle (s.), 300 tons, Captain William Hill, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. Howard, Miss Howard, and 5 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 26.

Porpoise, from Wogonga, with 13,000 feet timber, 2000 treenails, 8 hides; Elfin, from Manning River, with 500 bags corn; Æolus, Thane (s.), from Newcastle, with 270 tons coal; Cambria, from Brisbane Water, with 1000 baskets shells; Sarah Ann, from Shoalhaven, with 136 bags maize, 53 bags potatoes, 4 boxes eggs, 2 coops poultry, 1 keg butter; Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 230 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 220 bales hay, 30 bags maize, 372 hides, 2 horses, 150 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 26.

Numba, for Manning River; Peacock, for Shoalhaven; Eagle, for Newcastle; Hannah, for Port Macquarie; Corio (s.), for Bellambi.

IMPORTS.—July 26.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 4 casks biscuits, Bell and Lowe; 1 case, Perry, Brothers; 258 sheets galvanized iron, L. and S. Samuel and Co.; 2 cases, R. Hutchings; 4 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 5 cases, A. M'Arthur; 54 cases, Luizi Oerole; 740 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 case, Bell and Lowe; 44 packages, Lus Kwong; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur; 4 lengths gas piping, J. Levick; 20 bars iron, 1 keg bolts and nuts, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 4 cases books, Maddock; 2 cases, E. Knox; 7 quarter-casks wine, S. L. Bensusan; 4 packages boots, R. Vickery; 19 packages boots, T. and W. Bennett; 14 packages boots, A. Hunter; 6 packages boots, J. Vickery; and sundry small packages.

Blackbird (s.), from Melbourne: 2 bags phosphate, Law, Somner, and Co.; 8 cases galvanized iron, 21 bags bone dust, 24 bundles pipe, M'Ilwraith and M'Leish; 5 bales bags, J. Ward; 2 cases drapery, Morey and Price; 1 case shears, J. Keep; 10 packages candles, L. Stypmann; 1 package, W. and S. Gardiner; 2 packages, W. Hott; 681 bags sugar, 104 hogsheads ale, 25 bales bags, 1 bundle sashes, 24 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—July 26.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Moreton Bay: 45 bags potatoes, J. Fraser and Co.; 25 hogsheads rum, 13 packages coffee, 25 packages tea, 167 packages oilstores, 15 bags salt, 20 bags rice, 120 bags flour, 52 bags potatoes, 15 bags bran, 6 cases ling, 4 cases starch, 10 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 20 boxes tobacco, J. Kohn and Co.; 3 boxes tobacco, S. A. Joseph; 50 cases brandy, S. Davis and Co.; 2 barrels coffee, W. Gleadon; 12 quarter-casks wine, M. Bayley; 50 casks beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 8 packages tobacco, 30 cases old tom, 50 cases brandy, 1 case drapery, 1 package saddletrees, 2 casks ginger, 1 case tinware, 1 case hardware, 50 cases kerosene, 5 cases cheese, 50 boxes candles, J. Powell; 5 half-chests tea, 4 bags sugar, 3 bags rice, 2 packages raisins, 1 package saddlery, 2 trunks boots, 13 packages oilstores, 14 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 130 packages, F. Lassetter; 27 bags pollard, Barker and Co.; 6 cases bacon, 16 bags nuts, 50 boxes raisins, Simmons; 50 bags potatoes, J. M'Kenney; 1 package, Doak; 13 packages oilstores, 2 bags salt, 5 packages T. Metcalfe; 2 cases stoves, 4 packages, T. Moore; 3 packages, Fox and Co.; 20 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 28 bags maize, J. Clarke; 25 bags potatoes, Webb and Booth; 2 bales leather, 2 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 packages, H. Moore; 3 cases, H. Woolnough; 14 bags potatoes, J. Duffin; 120 boxes candles, 42 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 13 kegs butter, 1 dray, Watts; 7 bags seeds, J. G. M'Kean; 5 bales hay, Scotland and Cornelious; 1 package, J. Vickery; 2 casks earthenware, Coates; 2 trunks boots, W. Audsley; 7 packages, Saddington and Son; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 1 boat, Till; 7 bags coke, F. Gibson; 150 bags flour, L. and S. Samuel; 120 bags flour, Hughes; 1 coop fowls, C. Brown; 15 bales hay, R. J. Hardy; 2 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 8 bags potatoes, 3 crates cabbage, 2 cases, C. Ryan; 15 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 6 horses, 12 bales hay, Hoskins; 1 horse, J. Rae; 4 horses, Robinson; 5 packages, T. and W. Bennett; 1 cart, 8 bales hay, 19 bags maize, 3 packages, Gibbons; 1 trunk drapery, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 2 cases oilstores, 1 case cheese, Peate and Harcourt; 5 packages, J. Bocking; 20 bags bran, 21 cases fruit, 4 cases, J. Cameron; 80 cases fruit, P. James; 1 roll leather, Mills; 1 case, Assenheim; 188 bags maize, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.

Lady Young (s.), for Moreton Bay: 15 bags sugar, 11 bags salt, 1 case eggs, Dunnicliff and Co.; 1 keg rum, 5 hogsheads brandy, Brown and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, 5 bags rice, 6 boxes pipes, 3 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 12 bags coffee, 75 packages tea, 88 bags sugar, 10 bags rice, 1 bag cotton, 2 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 20 packages tea, 66 bags sugar, 11 boxes candles, 30 cases groceries, 1 case almonds, 6 kegs oatmeal, 1 cask nuts, 2 bales bags, 1 bag pepper, E. Chapman and Co.; 19 packages tea, 16 bags sugar, 10 bags rice, 30 cases oilstores, 10 boxes soap, 1 cask peas, J. Hurst and Co.; 2 kegs shot, 280 bars 19 bundles iron, 6 kegs nails, 2 cases galvanized iron, 2 boxes glass, 1 ingot tin, 1 cask bolts, 2 bundles shovels, 10 packages 1 case guns, 26 packages ironmongery, F. Lassetter; 1 case saddlery, Alderson and Sons; 16 packages, Myers and Cantor; 5 cases drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 10 bales hay, W. Nicholson; 3 nests tubs, 7 packages ironmongery, 1 case iron, 2 cases axes, 4 kegs nails, 2 coils rope, 23 cases oil, 16 packages, J. Keep; 100 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 24 bales hay, W. Richards; 9 packages fruit, 5 bags maize, H. R. N. S. N. Co.; 1 crate vegetables, J. Davis; 32 bags bran, W. Pritchard; 34 bags bran, Beilby and Scott; 20 bags potatoes, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 steam engine, W. G. Ainsworth; 2 cases, Jackson and Hurley; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 20 bales hay, W. H. Holmes; 2 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 5 bags salt, M. J. Peden; 20 bags flour, J. L. Montefiore; 26 bags potatoes, G. Moore and Co.; 1 case, W. Drynan; 20 bags maize, J. Healy; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 42 bags bran, 7 bags pollard, J. Clark; 10 bales hay, W. Coulter; 3 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 60 bags maize, 14 bags bran, 16 cases fruit, J. Richards; 5 rolls leather, M. Guest; 2 cases, Duguid and Co.; 100 cases oil, J. Kohn and Co.; 11 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 cases stationery, 2 cases, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 case hats, H. Woolnough; 30 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 20 boxes candles, Church, Brothers; 10 bags flour, Keele and Co.; 9 packages boots, E. Vickery; 2 cases, R. Gray; 50 bags flour, N. Caston; 3 boxes pipes, 12 cases, G. Griffiths; 3 packages, H. C. Brookes; 1 buggy, 1 case hams, H. Bett; 46 bars iron, Iron Works; 11 bags oats, W. H. Holmes; 2 crates cabbage, 15 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 12 axle-blocks, 24 bars iron, 3 boiler plates, 3 packages ironmongery, R. Iredale and Co.; 26 bales hay, P. Logan; 9 cases oilstores, 6 boxes candles, 4 packages, J. Barlow; 4 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 packages vegetables, J. Pope; 20 kegs white lead, 2 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 1 horse, Cooper; 2 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 cases fruit, 2 packages, H. Griffiths; 2 cases, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 5 bales hay, E. Lowther; 37 bags bran, 22 bags corn, Scotland and Cornelious.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 19 packages tobacco, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 36 bags maize, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.; 22 bags seed, J. G. M'Kean; 53 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 22 kegs butter, 18 bags bacon, Clark; 40 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 2 cases plants, J. Baptist; 3 cases cheese, R. Instone; 17 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 40 cases fruit, 20 bags oysters, P. James; 1 case, Police Department; 1 package, Morris; 85 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 55 cases fruit, M'Keown; 157 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 12 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 1 piano, King; 1 box silver coin (£200), Oriental Bank; 1 crate beef, J. Graham; 73 bags maize, J. Walker; 3 hogsheads eggs, 458 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 4 hogsheads eggs, 40 bags maize, Foreman; 23 packages bacon, 2 packages, Weir; 45 packages beef, H. Bell; 52 packages fruit, Sainty; 4 horses, Irwin and Turner; 55 bags oysters, Emerson; 5 packages beef, L. Uhde and Co.; 6 cases cheese, R. J. Hardy and Co.; 1 case, Hutchison; 96 packages beef, Dernelly; 500 bags rice, 542 bags maize, W. Wright.

Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton: 5 cases bitters, 3 chests tea, J. Fraser and Co.; 3 quarter-casks brandy, 10 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads wine, 5 packages tea, 2 cases, S. A. Joseph; 1 box tobacco, Ford and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, M. Baar and Co.; 1 package opium, Moy Mow; 1 case opium, 2 boxes tobacco, 30 bags sugar, 19 packages tea, 24 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask whisky, 20 cases geneva, 12 packages, J. Hurst and Co.; 2 tins opium, 24 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 9 half-chests tea, 7 bags sugar, 2 cases pickles, 35 bags flour, 10 bags rice, 5 bags salt, 38 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 keg shot, 1 roll lead, 57 packages, F. Lassetter; 4 packages holloware, 6 half-chests tea, 7 bags sugar, 6 bags maize, 8 packages lime juice, 20 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 16 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 15 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 18 packages, Church, Brothers; 2 cases coffee, 10 bags sugar, 8 cases, W. Wolfen and Co.; 1 bale, M'Nab and Co.; 11 packages fruit, 2 kegs butter, J. Good; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 case, R. Gray; 23 packages washing machines, W. F. Plant; 20 bags maize, 10 bags flour, 20 packages oil stores, 1 keg butter, 10 cases fruit, Love and Son; 50 bags maize, 22 bags vegetables, 2 bags bacon, 8 cases fruit, 2 packages, J. Dunn; 1 cask, J. Isaacs; 44 cases fruit, 1 package, H. Griffiths; 1 package, J. Bell; 3 cases, J. Sands; 2 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 20 bags maize, 1 bale hay, 2 kegs butter, 4 packages, O'Dowd and Co.; 30 bags maize, Small; 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 1 package, J. C. W. Hinsch; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 3 packages H. H. Beauchamp; 2 packages, Hollick; 6 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 10 bags maize, 20 bags potatoes, Jones and Co.; 2 bags corn, 43 packages, W. H. Paling; 6 bags maize, 7 bags potatoes, 1 bag flour, R. Iredale and Co.; 1 case, Jenkins; 7 bags maize, 2 bags rice, 19 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 1 horse, Williams; 1 case, Peate and Harcourt; 3 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 package, E. Brian; 2 cases, W. H. Simpson; 1 case, A. J. S. Bank; 1 truss, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 1 case, J. Fussell; 2 cases, E. Rolleston; 1 case, W. Drynan and Co.; 100 bags flour, 20 bags bran, T. C. Breillat; 2 packages, M. Slater; 13 packages, J. Vickery; 1 hogshead eggs, J. Crawley; 5 packages, H. C. Brookes; 2 kegs butter, W. Short; 3 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 27 bags potatoes, 14 bags maize, 6 bags bran, 1 keg butter, C. B. Bond; 1 package, J. Bennett; 3 cases stoves, 44 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 cases kerosene, 50 bags flour, 25 bags maize, 3 cases, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 cases, H. Woolnough; 2 cases, J. Webster; 36 bags maize, J. Healy; 1 bag seed, J. Graham; 1 coop fowls, 15 cases fruit, 8 bags potatoes, 20 bags maize, 3 packages, R. Vesey; 1 case confectionery, M. O'Neill; 25 bags maize, 4 kegs butter, M'Caffrey; 10 bags flour, 40 packages, Hinton, Brothers; 6 cases, J. Keep; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 30 bales hay, Mortimer; 6 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 86 flagstones, R. Wynne.

Northern Light, for Melbourne: 1060 bags maize, J. Walker.

Camilla, for Melbourne: 24 tons 12 cwt. shale, L. and S. Samuel; 913 bars iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1064 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 1060 bags maize, J. Walker; 98 tons coal, Morehead and Young.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Brisbane.—By the Florence Irving (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

Custom House. — Entered Outwards, July 26: Blackbird (s.), 581 tons, Captain Sawell, for Melbourne; Swallow, schooner, 65 tons, Captain Thomson, for Melbourne.

The cargo of the Hunter, (s.) consists of 100 bags oysters, 8 cases, and sundries.

The Kiama (s.) brings the following cargo:—45 bags oysters, 90 bags potatoes, 100 sides bacon, 5 kegs butter, 1 cask lard, 20 cheeses, and sundries.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

The mail despatched per R. M. S. S. Salsette consisted of 191 packages, containing 25,392 letters, 776 books, and 23,144 newspapers.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian ports	1,014	39	706
Indian ports	912	241	748
France	356	—	35
Trieste	197	1	25
London via Marseilles	4,710	138	770
London via Southampton	18,404	357	20,860
	25,392	776	23,144

The mail received per R.M.S.S. Jeddo consisted of 198 packages, containing 20,921 letters, 681 books, and 31,533 newspapers.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian ports	543	10	606
Indian ports	794	1	973
France	542	—	454
Trieste	—	—	—
London, via Marseilles	7,474	160	6,000
London, via Southampton	11,566	510	23,500
	20,921	681	31,533

The Salsette (s.).—Much anxiety was expressed yesterday by the mercantile community in consequence of a telegram having been received from Wollongong to the effect that the mail steamer had put into Twofold Bay with loss of some spars, but fortunately the damage is not so serious as was at first anticipated. By the arrival of the Kiama (s.), Mr. H. Moore, agent for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, has received a letter from Captain Rennoldson, dated Twofold Bay, 24th instant, reporting the ship's arrival there at 2 p.m. on that day, with loss of jibboom, foretopmast, wheel, binnacles, and stern boot, after experiencing a heavy gale from S.W.; one poor fellow's leg was broken, and several of the crew injured. Captain Rennoldson expected to leave for Melbourne, after repairing damages, on the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

The clipper ship Beemah, Captain Johnson, is now in the stream, and will leave for Shanghai on Monday. Being in excellent trim and a reputed fast ship she is likely to make a good passage.

The Blackbird (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads on the 23rd instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 2 a.m. on the 24th, Cape Howe at 11 p.m. the same day, Cape St. George at 8 p.m. on the 25th, and entered Sydney Heads at 7 a.m. on the 26th. Captain Sawell reports light westerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The cargo of the Comerang (s.) consists of 300 bags potatoes, 50 kegs butter, 2 bales leather, 30 sides bacon, and sundries.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Alexandra has added another very successful voyage to her long list of speedy runs. Since this vessel has been placed by the company in the Melbourne trade, under the command of Captain Trouton, it is a rare event to see her arrive after sundown, while her passages to Melbourne have been performed with equal celerity. She left the pier head at Melbourne on Monday afternoon, at 1.35, the Heads at 4.40 same evening; passed Wilson's Promontory on Tuesday morning, at 0.35 a.m., Gabo Light same evening at 5.10; entered the Heads yesterday afternoon, at 15 minutes to 3, and arrived off the Company's wharf at 3.25 p.m. Melbourne time, making the passage between port and port in forty-seven hours. She experienced very fine weather throughout. During the first part of the passage it was calm, with occasional light airs all round; and on this coast a moderate S.W. wind, with swell rolling in from S.E. On Tuesday evening, at half-past 4, exchanged signals with the R. M. s.s. Salsette, eleven miles S.W. of Gabo Light. She had sustained loss of fore-topmast, bowsprit, and jibboom, but appeared in no other way damaged. The weather was fine at the time, but every prospect of a westerly breeze, the barometer 29·66. A large fleet of small vessels, standing N.E., was sighted shortly before passing the Salsette.

Collision off Broken Bay.—About 10.15 p.m., on the 25th instant, as the s. Collaroy was on her passage to Sydney, a schooner was observed bearing about two points on the port bow, she was running with all sail set, with the wind at the S.W. The steamer's helm was at once put aport, and had the same precaution been taken on board the schooner, all would have gone well; as it was, the schooner appeared to starboard, and ran into the steamer near the fore rigging on the port side. The schooner's jibboom was carried away, and the vessel being foul she fell alongside, causing serious damage to the Collaroy's wheel, and main shaft, which is much bent in consequence of the wheel striking the schooner's gunwale; and as the crew called out she was sinking, the steamer took her in tow and brought her back to Sydney. The schooner proved to be the Comet, bound to Newcastle, and has lost her jibboom, cathead, and a portion of her bulwarks.

The *Launceston Times* of July 17 has the following:—"Some anxiety is now beginning to be felt respecting the safety of the Mary Russell Mitford, which vessel left London for this port on the 1st of March, and is now, therefore, 139 days out."

We hear that some portions of wreck—a studding sail boom and other spars—have been washed ashore near Cape Grim, but we have not been able to learn particulars.—*Launceston Times.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.—Wave, brig, 195 tons, Rossiter, from Wallaroo.
July 26.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

July 26.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.—Australian, from Onkaparinga; Monarch, Our Hope, Eli Whitney, Syren, from Newcastle; Bella Vista, Goldseeker, from Sydney; Douglas, from Hongkong; Bride of the Sea, from Mauritius.

July 21.—Rangatira (s.), Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Derwent (s.), from Hobart Town; Jane, from Newcastle.

July 23.—Scotia, from Sydney; Alexandra, Matador, Sussex, Bright Planet, William Watson, W. Ackers, Victor, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Sea Shell, Emma Prescott, Prince Edward, Yarra, for Newcastle; William Duthie, for London.

July 22.—Rangatira (s.), for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

July 19.—Dodo, from Mauritius.
July 20.—Orient, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Lawrence, for Sydney.
July 21.—Sorata, for Sydney.

OTAGO.

ARRIVAL.

July 11.—Caribou, from Glasgow.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—July 25.

3 bales wool, J. D. M'Lean
7 cases floorcloth, 1 case drapery, Hodgson and Albery
12,450 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
6 boxes opium, 758 rolls matting, A. Tange and Co.
45 packages saddlery, Butler, Brothers
1 box cartridges, 1 box glass, 1 case vases, 1 case instruments, Flavelle, Brothers
220 barrels oakum, 88 metal rods, 3 cases varnish, 4 bales waste, 2 casks paint, 11 casks lucerne, 20 frames felt, 15 cases metal, 5 casks nails, H. H. Beauchamp
9 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 100 tons sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
25 hogsheads beer, 1 bin malt, Tooth and Co.
50 hogsheads ale, 31 quarter-casks brandy, 8 quarter-casks wine, 4000 bags flour, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
3 cases glass, F. Lassetter
2 cases ink, A. Cubitt
500 casks beer, J. L. Montefiore
3 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers
3 cases photographic materials, W. E. Langley
5 cases potash, Squarey
5 casks fittings, 149 bundles iron pipes, 10 cases old iron, 31 packages cordage, 7 bales canvas, 5 bales bags, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
15 packages drapery, Colegate, Adnam, and Co.
200 hogsheads ale, 1 bundle skins, 23 casks tallow, 156 hides, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
8 packages ironmongery, Faux and Beard
100 half-hogsheads vinegar, Vennard and Stevens
77 coils rope, R. Towns and Co.
120 hides, 6 bundles skins, 24 casks tallow, J. Graham
20 hogsheads rum, 20 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks brandy, J. T. Armitage and Co.
1 case watches, Myers and Solomon
50 hogsheads rum, 249 packages drapery, oilstores, &c., M. Moss and Co.
3 cases stationery, W. Moffitt
7 cases photographic materials, T. S. Glaister
6 bales corks, Cohen
6 cases matches, J. Kohn and Co.
4 cases drapery, Morey and Price
20 bales woolpacks, 50 drums oil, T. Mitchell
1 bale wool, 2 casks tallow, 156 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
36 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
35 packages ironmongery, 48 bundles shovels, 40 bundles oakum, 151 kegs nails, J. Keep
2 cases opium, M. A. Worms and Co.
5 packages ironmongery, T. P. Reeve
17 packages china and glassware, Mason, Brothers
6 cases pianos, Elvy and Co.
2 cases drapery, C. Moore and Co.
12 cases brandy, Hazeland and Co.
200 cases old tom, 988 gallons beer, 8 cases soap, Allan, Street, and Norton
50 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
1 case perfumery, C. and J. Abrahams
7 cases perfumed spirit, Myers and Solomon
57 half-chests tea, Sum Kong, Lee, and Co.
50 cases chicory, J. Powell
50 cases drugs, 25 crates bottles, Elliott, Brothers
7 casks bottles, 3 cases drugs, W. T. Pinhey.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 25.—Ant (s.), from Port Albert; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; City of Launceston (s.), from Launceston; Brother's Pride, from London; Sarah Ann, from Newcastle; Hannah Nicholson, returned to port; Hendrich Ida Ambroch, from Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Australian Packet, for Hobart Town; Hannah Nicholson, for Mauritius.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Sydney; Leichardt (s.), for Northern Ports; Lavina, for Newcastle.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Clarence (s.), for Brisbane; Queensland (s.), for Brisbane.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 26, 9 a.m.

Rockhampton	...	Calm. Fine.
Brisbane	...	S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 29·996. Ther. 56·5.
Grafton	...	S.E. Fine.
Tenterfield	...	W. Raining.
Armidale	...	W. Cloudy, cold. Bar. 26·550. Ther. 48·0.
Tamworth	...	Calm. Dull, like rain.
Murrurundi	...	N.E. Fine, and cold.
Singleton	...	Calm. Dull.
Newcastle	...	S.S.W. Cloudy. Dull.
Sydney	...	W. by S. Fine. Bar. 29·933. Ther. 47·4.
South Head	...	S.W. Fine.
Penrith	...	S.E. Fine. Clear.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Fine, frosty. Bar. 27·755. Ther. 34·0.
Mudgee	...	S.E. Fine.
Dubbo	...	S.E. Fine, cloudy, very cold.
Orange	...	W.S.W. Cloudy.
Young	...	S.E. Raining slightly.
Forbes	...	S.W. Fine.
Wollongong	...	S., moderate. Fine.
Kiama	...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn	...	Calm. Fine, frosty. Bar. 27.560. Ther. 40·4.
Braidwood	...	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Araluen	...	W. Frosty.
Queanbeyan	...	Calm. Fine.
Yass	...	N. Foggy. Very cold.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Dull.
Tumut	...	S. Cloudy.
Albury	...	W.S.W. Cloudy, showery. Bar. 29·510. Ther. (57·4.
Wagga Wagga	...	E. Dull, like rain.
Urana	...	S.S.E. Showery.
Deniliquin	...	W. Fine. Bar. 29·794. Ther. 46·
Moama	...	Calm. Fine.
Hay	...	Calm. Fine. (Ther. 40·04.
Melbourne	...	N.W., very light. cirrus cumuli. Bar. 30·002.
Queenscliff	...	W., moderate. Cloudy, overcast. Bar. 30.05. (Ther. 47.
Cape Schanck	...	S.W., light. Rain. Bar. 29·88. Ther. 52
Cape Otway	...	S.W. Fine. Bar. 29·865. Ther. 49·50.
Portland	...	N.E. Fine. Bar. 30·30. Ther. 53·53.
Adelaide	...	N. Misty, cold. Bar. 30·110. Ther. 54·2

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 26.	6.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s. Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 35" East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

July 25th 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·792	54·2	52·	N.N.W.	0·01	0	0	0	2
P.M. 3	·647	61·6	38·	W.	1·00	16	1	0	
„ 9	·751	52·4	59·	W.	2·25	18	10	0	2
Mean ...	29·730	56·1	49·7		1·09	11	3·7		2·0

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·091.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum	62·2	Sun—maximum	110·7
Minimum	47·2	Grass—minimum	43·8
Mean	54·7	Sea water	61·5
Range	15·0		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

July 26th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	29·933	47·4	72	W. by S.	0·25	1	62·2	42·5	0
Newcastle Lighthouse	29·916	51·6	60	S.S.W.	4·00	10	64·6	43·2	
Armidale	29·920	48·5		W.	4·00	8			
Bathurst	30·023	40·0	92	Calm.	0	2	54·0	28·0	
Goulburn	29·890	36·6	65	Calm.	0		51·2	29·5	
Albury	30·077	44·1	94	W.S.W.	1.00	10		29·0	0·54
Deniliquin	30·170	48·0	44	W.	1·00	3	49·1		0·21

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. July	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
27 Thursday	7 1	5 11	10 53	11 10

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Ragged Schools, held on Tuesday, brought before the colony once more the affairs of that important institution. The persons who took part in the meeting are a sufficient pledge of its unsectarian nature, and that its objects are as purely philanthropic as its profession. It deals with children who, from the misfortunes, or poverty, or vices of their parents, are unable to enjoy the advantages of other systems of instruction. Its business is to penetrate the alleys and recesses of the city—to find those who are neglected and place them under influences which may preserve them during the dark interval of neglect, and perhaps open to them a way to obtain a better position in society than their parents could have given them. The necessity for this movement is sufficiently established by the wide sphere of its operation and the results which have followed its labours. Undoubtedly we owe its achievements chiefly to the sacrifice, both personal and pecuniary, of its zealous and benevolent founder, who has not only, in the results of his endeavours, found the chief reward which he hoped for, but beyond this the gratitude of all who take an interest in the welfare of the rising race.

In dividing society into the various classes of which it is susceptible, there is nothing to justify the supposition that there is less intellect—less good tendencies—less susceptibility of impression—in the neglected children of the poor than in those favoured from their earliest dawn with the happiest auspices. We must ascribe the subsequent career of so many who move in infancy in the lowest strata of society to the malignant atmosphere which covers them, the bad examples which mislead them, and the poverty which depresses them—causes which cramp the intellectual powers and too often dwarf the physical.

In dealing with questions of this sort it is not proper to neglect political economy, or to offer an encouragement to vice and indolence in the parent by rendering everything easy—by others assuming his own duties towards his child. Society has indeed to acquire by law an authority over the parent before institutions of this sort can be fully reconciled with political justice. It is not right that wilful neglect in the parent should produce misery to the child, if society can prevent it. Neither is it right that the industrious and prudent and careful should suffer in order to supply the place of those who are too indolent or brutalised to perform their own obligations. But time will be required for opinion to form itself into law, and for the rights of society over the parent and child to be harmonised with the impulses of individual benevolence. The first thing is to save those who are ready to perish—to interpose a hand to rescue them from the ruin which seems to await them—to offer to them the light which, if not presented to their view by strangers, will never issue from the parental home, and to cut off if possible the stream of evil by bringing a new influence and authority to bear upon the young mind. It seems to be so common in fact that it may be laid down as the result of a universal law, that elevation never comes from within, but from without. While it is perfectly true that all the energies of life seem to be developed with more vigour the nearer they are to the soil—while the lowest stratum of society is that from which enterprise and power are constantly springing—it is called forth, and rendered effective and harmless by influences which descend upon it. All the great reformations of modern times have proved this. The masses lay in ignorance, in poverty, in irreligion, and help came from without. But the agency applied found, in the very depths of that mass within which it sought to operate, sentiments, aspirations, and capacities in harmony with its own work, and its best auxiliaries. We cannot hope to reach the classes in poverty and ignorance but by that aggression which it is the office of persons in superior positions and with greater advantages to make upon the domain of misery and evil. The failure of efforts to rescue from a state of moral depression has often arisen from the indiscretion with which they have been made, as well as by the strength of the antagonism which it was first necessary to have estimated and subdued. How can it be expected that a child will be reformed if no care is taken of its material surroundings—if it be lodged in the midst of dirt, darkness, and misery; if for one hour's instruction in good it is exposed to ten hours' instruction in evil.

The failure of ordinary schools to meet the condition of such children is no matter for surprise. They are incapable, from want of cleanliness and clothing, to mingle with the more favoured classes. There might have been any amount of public money expended upon education without ever reaching them. Even the Church (using that term in its more general sense) could not have compassed the object. Its agencies are intended for those who in some degree are in social and moral affinity with itself. In theory, of course, it is the refuge of the outcast and miserable everywhere. It adopts and proposes to apply those lessons of equality inculcated by the Christian Scriptures which tell us that all men are of one blood and that all are brethren. But for the class outside the circle of ordinary Church operation nothing can do but an agency adapted to their special condition. It must be aggressive—it must be forbearing—it must be persevering—it must have regard to the social circumstances of its protegés—it must follow them up into the employments and occupations of life—it must have a refuge for those who are worse than homeless, where they can be sheltered and taught. It must, in short, supply the place and perform the functions of a parent, and furnish a home. This is the task which the Ragged School institution of this colony has contemplated and partly achieved. There must probably be a separate organisation in this as in everything else, to meet the wants of the entire community, where a considerable section are not accessible to religious instruction by one agency. But we highly commend the resolution of the supporters of this institution not to exclude from it the distinct teachings of religion—not to abandon that great power by which mind is to be ameliorated as well as subdued, and by which the future steps of life can alone be guided aright. It is a misfortune, at least in the opinion of some, that all are not of one faith; but it would be a far greater misfortune if every cardinal principle of Christianity were to be excluded from the young mind for want of that agreement. All must work in their own way and by their own means; but assuredly no efforts will be successful in dealing with neglected youth which practically ignore the lessons of religion.

The intelligence from the new settlement at Adams' Bay, where the South Australian Government is endeavouring to colonise its territory on the North coast, is somewhat unsatisfactory, and yet it is not altogether surprising. Some of the persons that have gone there have already quitted the settlement in despair and disgust, and those that remain would not appear to be in a very sanguine mood.

There is nothing very new certainly in the fact of troubles besetting a young settlement. The early efforts at colonisation have always been attended with difficulty and temporary failure. Unexpected obstacles have almost uniformly upset the sanguine schemes of projectors, and made the task ten times harder in reality than it was thought to be when it was planned. The energy of the Anglo-Saxon race has enabled it to triumph over such obstacles, to refuse to admit discouragements, and to win an ultimate triumph out of unpromising beginnings. It is this energy, this indomitable perseverance, which has made it so successful as a colonising race above all the other races in the world. And we, therefore, do not prognosticate failure in Northern Australia just because temporary embarrassments beset the first effort at settlement. The district has in it the elements to sustain successful colonisation, and these resources will be developed sooner or later.

At the same time, with the experience which has now been obtained in the art of colonisation, some of the blunders which have been committed in the management of affairs at Adams' Bay might and ought to have been avoided. If the Home Government had conducted the affair, and it had failed, the blame would have been cast on the ignorance of the Imperial Executive in all the details of colonisation. But the matter having been entrusted exclusively to colonial hands, it is not creditable to local wisdom that any palpable blunders should have been committed.

The Government at Adelaide seems to have been biassed by predilections in favour of the plan by which South Australia itself was founded, although the weak points of that plan were amply elucidated by a costly experience. The same system has been adopted that was tried before. The first inhabitants are the official staff; the necessary funds are raised by the sale of preliminary land orders, and the action of Government is backed by a speculative land company. The consequence is that in North Australia the early experience of South Australia is being reproduced with an almost curious identity. The official staff is disorganised by quarrels, the proper site for the city is hotly disputed, the surveys which should put people in possession of their land are all in arrears, productive industry is still in abeyance, provisions of all kinds have to be imported, and *bona fide* colonisation has not even begun to strike root.

All these developments were familiar to the early settlers in Adelaide, and made the encampment there—for at the time it was little more—a laughing-stock to the old hands in Sydney, who knew by experience how alone Australian colonisation could be supported. The theorists from the Adelphi were themselves a little puzzled at the untoward development of their symmetrical plan, and the scheme might have collapsed but that it was fortunately within reach of a remedy. The first effective colonisation of South Australia began with the arrival of the first overlander. As soon as stock from the older settlements began to pour in, the new settlement began to have a sound commercial basis. There was something for the emigrants to do then besides gamble in town lots and prey upon each other. The speedy discovery of mineral treasure gave a fresh source of productive employment, and confirmed the success of the colony. Agriculture also secured its footing, and with this triple development of its resources which it has ever since retained, it soon made profit enough to pay off its early losses.

In the colonisation of Victoria there was no similar attempt to establish a fresh colony *de novo*. It grew up out of the overflowings from Tasmania and New South Wales, and was a flourishing and self-supporting district when it obtained its independence. Queensland originated in the same way. In neither of them did the pioneers consist of a batch of civil servants. Run-hunters and squatters laid the basis of their prosperity. Private industry went in advance of the Government organization.

It is this private industry, this pastoral occupation of the back ground that is wanted to disperse the doubts that hang over the Adams' Bay Settlement and make it a success. Mere government expenditure will not colonise. We have seen that in this colony in the case of Port Macquarie. If the official staff were all withdrawn from Adams' Bay, there would be no settler left with sufficient local interest in the place to stay and weather out all trials.

If the distance from the older settlements had not been so great, stock would have been sent over there before now, but private enterprise has fought shy of the risk. Under these circumstances, supposing the settlement itself not to be premature it would have been expedient to secure the transmission of stock there by offering a bonus, either in land or in money, for the first herd of cattle or flock of sheep placed within the limits of the new territory, with graduated rewards for successive importations. This might, perhaps, be the best course to adopt even now. Certain it is that the settlement cannot flourish till productive industry takes root, and there is no form of productive industry that can be so easily set afoot as pastoral occupation. Cotton and sugar growing may perhaps come hereafter, but it is idle to think of beginning with them. To pick up money off the grass is the first step.

That it will be possible to keep stock there to advantage, and to find a market for the surplus, it seems reasonable to suppose. The speculative gentlemen who are now engaged in forming cattle stations at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria look to find a market in the East, and Arnheim's Land is still better situated for such a trade. Whether the table land is fitted for sheep has yet to be proved. The mineral resources of the territory, too, have all to be explored. But though our acquaintance with the country is at present very slight, we know that there is a considerable area of good grazing ground, and that is enough to make a fair start with if the advantage is utilised.

Intercolonial Rifle Match.—A proposition was submitted to the council of the Victorian Rifle Association by the committee of the New South Wales Rifle Association to assimilate the targets in the forthcoming Intercolonial Match to those of Wimbledon, and also to make the position of firing at the 200 and 300 yards ranges optional—heretofore the Hythe system having been the rule adhered to. We learn that a meeting of the council of the Victorian Association was held yesterday, and a telegram was received from Professor Irving, secretary of the V. R. A., accepting the alterations proposed—namely "Wimbledon targets, and *any* position at all the ranges." The first of the selection practices will take place at the Paddington butts on Saturday next,—and nearly all the best shots in the colony are to contest for the honour of representing New South Wales, namely, Lieutenant Richards, Ensign Phillips, Messrs. Sladen, C. M. Phillips, S. Lynch, G. Sharp, J. M. Smith, Strong, Wickham, J. Dickson, W. H. Glennie, Rayner, Slade, Ormsby, W. Linsley, Brownlow, J. Cooper, Boyce, S. Douglas, W. Hellyer, and West. We have been requested to state that, as disc-marking will take more time than the ordinary system of marking, the committee have determined to commence firing punctually at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

Hartley Kerosene.—We have been requested to state that the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company do not endorse the statements made in regard to the results said to have been obtained from their coal at Newcastle. Their own experiments have not given more than 150 gallons of crude oil to a ton of coal, but they anticipate obtaining ten or twenty gallons more when their coal is tried on a large scale.

Prince of Wales Theatre.—A benefit is advertised to take place at this theatre, to-night, in aid of the funds for defraying the cost of the new steam fire engine imported by the Volunteer Company No. 2. The different fire brigades and the new engine are to appear on the stage. The performances are under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, and also of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city. The conduct of the volunteers of No. 2 Company has been most spirited in respect to the importation of the engine; and it is hoped that their praiseworthy and disinterested exertions will meet with the encouragement and support of the public.

Balmain Amateur Dramatic Association.—The above association has become extremely popular, not only with the denizens of Balmain, but also with many of the leading citizens of Sydney. As a rule dramatic amateurs scarcely rise above mediocrity—those gentlemen, however, who have for some time past given periodical entertainments at the Balmain School of Arts essay only those performances in which they succeed, and, as a consequence, they always provide a most agreeable evening's amusement. To-morrow evening a repetition of the performance given about three weeks ago is announced in aid of the funds of the School of Arts, the pieces being "Heads or Tails," "Founded on Facts," and "Box and Cox." As the association expect considerable support from Sydney, the necessary arrangements have been made to secure the return of their patrons to the city.

Young Men's Presbyterian Institute.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the above association was held last evening, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street—Professor Smith, vice-president, in the chair. An interesting and instructive essay on the "Origin of Language and Alphabetic Writing" was read by Mr. Alexander M'Conaghy. The chairman gave an elaborate review of the different theories that were entertained respecting the origin of language, some holding that language was merely a human invention, while others held it to be a direct gift of God. The cuneiform alphabet of Mr. Smith, of Melbourne, was then noticed, which, if proved to be correct, would throw immense light on the primitive language of the human race. Professor Smith, in conclusion, recommended the subject as one of great interest to the attentive study of the young men of the institute. It was announced that the president—Rev. Dr. Steel—would deliver the next lecture, the subject being the social and domestic economy of the ancient Jews, to be illustrated by diagrams.

The Catapult.—A very objectionable system of practical joking has been carried on for some weeks past in King-street. Swan shot and other small missiles have been projected at the passers-by. Not long since a gentleman was struck in the eye and was unable to use it for several days, and only yesterday a gentleman connected with the Legislative Assembly offices narrowly escaped a similar misfortune. It is supposed that the instruments used are catapults. It would, perhaps, have been better if information had been given to the detectives, but probably after this notice the services of the police may be unnecessary.

Furious Driving.—About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a lady and her two daughters were crossing Botany Road where it joins George-street, and were run down by a hansom cab, proceeding at the usual reckless rate at which such vehicles are driven. The driver, a man named Hemming, was taken into custody by sergeant Kerr, and was by the magistrates, yesterday, remanded for a week, without bail. Notwithstanding that so many drivers have recently been fined in the maximum penalty of £10 for furiously or carelessly driving in our public thoroughfares, the evil does not appear to have been sensibly abated. The reckless manner in which especially the drivers of hansom (or patent safety) cabs pursue their vocation is about the greatest nuisance of the sort in the city, while the hair-breadth escapes every day witnessed—especially at the principal intersections of George-street—go far to contradict the notion that the age of miracles is past. In reference to this case, his Worship the Police Magistrate said that, should the evidence yet to be adduced go to the extent which that given by sergeant Kerr leads him to expect, he will not deal summarily with the case, but send it on for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

St. Mary's Cathedral.—The amount subscribed towards the restoration of St. Mary's Cathedral, at the public meeting, at the School of Arts, on Friday evening, was £560, with £50 10s. promised for next year. It is expected that nearly £2000 will be raised in the district before the subscription lists are closed. The committee have not, we learn, commenced canvassing the town for contributions, but they will probably do so in a day or two. We understand the Bishop of Newcastle, in discoursing at Morpeth, on Sunday last, from the words of St. Paul, "Let us do good unto all men, especially unto those of the household of faith," approved of Protestant sympathy in a pecuniary manner being extended to the Roman Catholics for the restoration of their cathedral.—*Maitland Ensign*, July 26.

Murrumbidgee Pastoral Society.—A meeting of the committee of the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Society was held at the Australian Hotel, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of framing rules to be submitted to a general meeting of the members. From a large number of rules of similar societies, a code was drawn up and ordered to be printed in time for the general meeting, which was fixed for Tuesday, the 8th of August. It was suggested that the month of March next would be the most suitable time for holding the first exhibition, which would be held in yards to be erected in the centre of the Wagga Wagga Race Course. No other business was transacted. The subscription list shows nearly £300.—*Wagga Wagga Express* July 22.

Elegant Modern Furniture, Pier Glasses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Iron Bedsteads, Furniture in framework, Astronomical Telescope, Engravings, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of gentlemen furnishing, furniture warehousemen, astronomers, opticians, master mariners, shipowners, and others to his sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Thursday, 27th July, 1865, at 11, comprising superb modern furniture; pier, cheval, and toilet glasses; iron bedsteads, furniture in framework, astronomical telescope, complete; also, valuable household furniture, engravings, and effects, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue. For positive sale. Intending purchasers are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance at the time named.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their sale of drapery, blankets, clothing, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Boots and Shoes, This Day.—Mr. Charles Teakle requests us to remind the trade of his unreserved sale of a choice shipment of boots and shoes, this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock. No reserve. Terms liberal.—Adv.

Household Furniture, and Stock-in-trade of the premises of Mr. A. J. Levey, 475, George-street, near Bathurst-street.—Mr. John Solomon begs to call the attention of furniture dealers, buyers of fancy goods, brokers and others, to his sale this day, to commence punctually at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday morning.

The members of the Northern Australian Expedition who have returned here are Goldsmith (surgeon), Pearson (surveyor), King (storekeeper), Auld, Roberts, Read, Smith, Ware, Edmunds, Dennis, and Gilbert. Two others, Atkinson and Cotterell, went on to Singapore. They left Adams Bay in the barque Bengal, for Sourabaya, on the 6th May. On the previous day Mr. Jeffrey Stowe, police magistrate, and Messrs. Hamilton, M'Minn, Edwards, Davies, Haske, and White purchased a longboat belonging to the Bengal, with the intention of proceeding in her to Swan River, and returning from thence by steamer to Adelaide. They proposed sailing on the day after the Bengal, and would probably call at the various settlements along the coast.

Goldsmith's party state that when they left the settlement the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed amongst all the members, who were irritated at the conduct of the Government Resident.

From the time that the party landed up to the time of their leaving, the only work accomplished was building a house for Mr. Finnis—which he took possession of on Christmas Day, the partial completion of another house intended for the surgeon, and the erection of two huts. The whole of the rainy season was passed in tents, but fortunately the rains were not generally very heavy, although occasionally there were some sharp showers. The heaviest rainfall known during the season was five (?) inches in one night.

About the middle of December an attempt was made to commence surveys, but was almost immediately discontinued in consequence of the wet, marshy state of the ground.

One exploring party had been sent out, but accomplished very little. They soon returned, and reported seeing some very fair country, and picked up specimens of quartz. One of the settlers had died, and another was drowned, since previous advices. No trouble had recently been given by the natives.

The City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney, arrived during the night. Captain Paddle reports having passed the Royal Mail steamer Salsette off Cape Howe. When night came on both vessels were off the Ninety-mile Beach, and encountered a terrific gale. The City of Adelaide was hove-to for ten hours, and at daylight the next morning the Salsette was seen about eight miles astern, having lost jibboom and foretopmast during the night. The gale having increased to a hurricane, the Salsette was lost sight of, and is supposed to have run back for Twofold Bay.

Mr. Haines has consented to become a candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. Hervey.

The Legislative Council shelved the Tariff Bill last night by carrying a resolution not to consider the bill sent up from the Assembly until the Tariff was separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Custom authorities continue to collect the new duties pending the action of the Legislative Assembly to-night.

5 p.m.

In the Assembly, this morning, Mr. M'Culloch gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move a resolution affirming the right of the Assembly to control the public finances in its own manner, by such measures and at such a time as was by that Chamber thought best, and refusing to entertain any other Appropriation Bill until the Tariff has been passed by the Legislative Council.

The conduct of the Ministry is generally condemned by mercantile men.

A moderate amount of business has been done during the day. Trade parcels of Western tens tobacco were sold at 14d.; Western twist, 13d. in bond. Full weight candles are quoted at 9½d.; light weights, 7½d. Currants, in bond, 3½d. Malt, 7s. 6d.

At auction, 7600 bags of sugar realised full market rates.

Breadstuffs unaltered.

No sign of the Salsette up to sundown.

Arrived.—Pet, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The New National Bank shares in the colonies are all taken up, the remainder for allotment in London go by the mail to-morrow.

An influential new local assurance company is about to be started.

E. J. Spence has called a meeting of his creditors for Saturday.

The sailing of the branch mail steamer for King George's Sound is postponed till 10 p.m. to-morrow.

In the Legislative Council, while the clerk was reading a Melbourne telegram, published in the *Daily Telegraph*, severely criticising the conduct of the Government Resident of the Northern territory, the Council objected to the document, and the reading was discontinued.

Exchange on London, at 60 days' sight, is 1½ per cent. premium.

Burra Burra copper is quoted at £85.

Wheat, at the Port, is 8s. 10d. to 9s. Fine flour £19 10s. to £20 10s.

The cargo of sugar ex Dodo, from Mauritius, was all sold at a slight advance on the prices obtained on the last two cargoes:—Rations to good brown, £22 15s. to £25; yellow to light counters, £26 10s. to £33; brewing crystals, £31 10s.; white, £36 to £38 5s.

The Coorong and Penola will sail for Melbourne to-morrow.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Iron Bedsteads, Engravings, Astronomical Telescope, complete, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises of Mr. Thomas Abbott, 31, Stanley-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Cedar, Deal, Mouldings, and other Building Materials.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—On the premises of Messrs. Stanford and Co., Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, the Stock of Kerosene Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Oil, Palmer's Patent Candles and Lamps, &c.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

MR. J. SOLOMON.—On the premises, 475, George-street, near Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Pipes, Glassware, Fittings, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—At the Yard, at back of Custom-house, at 11 o'clock, Overtime and other Goods.

Collision between the Jeddo and the Ada.—The inquest on view of the body of Robert Codling, a seaman of the barque Ada, who was drowned by the sinking of that vessel some days ago, was resumed yesterday. Four witnesses were examined. Mr. Milford appeared on behalf of Captain Williamson, of the Ada, and Mr. Burton Bradley conducted the examination for the captain of the R.M.S.S. Jeddo. The investigation was adjourned till to-day.

Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain.—A meeting of this society was held in the Council Room of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, on Monday last, Mr. Edward Wilson, V.P., in the chair. After having stated the object of the meeting, the chairman called upon Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins to read the correspondence which had led to the receipt of a letter from Lieutenant-General Knollys, conveying the gratifying intelligence that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had graciously consented to become the President of the Society. The following resolution was then put from the chair:—"That the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain gladly avail themselves of the distinguished honour so graciously conceded in the acceptance of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales of the Presidency of the Society, proceed to elect his Royal Highness to that office, and he is hereby duly elected." This was carried by acclamation, and the usual vote of thanks having been given, the meeting separated. Miss Burdett Coutts has kindly presented a gold medal to the society to be awarded for distinguished services.—*English Paper.*

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HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual meeting in connexion with the Home Visiting and Relief Society was held last evening in the large Schoolhouse, Castlereagh-street. The attendance, though not large, was scarcely so limited as on previous occasions. Among those present, besides his Excellency Sir John Young (who presided), there were the Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C., Lord John Taylour, Dr. Bland, Mr. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., Major Wingate, Mr. W. B. Dalley, Dr. Bedford, the Rev. G. H. Moreton, the Rev. H. N. Woolfrey, Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. S. A. Joseph, M.L.A., Sir Alfred Stephen, and Mr. A. Gordon. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from the Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. Dean Cowper, the Rev. J. Graham, the Rev. W. Stack, the Rev. Alfred Stephen, the Rev. W. Kelynack, Dr. Douglass, the Rev. Canon Allwood, the Rev. Dr. Fuller, and the Rev. Dr. Lang.

His EXCELLENCY, in opening the business of the meeting, proposed to abstain from lengthened remarks, inasmuch as various resolutions were to be moved and seconded by eloquent speakers, and besides the report detailed very succinctly the benefits derivable from the society and the claims it had on the public liberality, at the same time showing the measure of success that had attended past operations. The class for whose relief the society was intended was certainly a limited one; it was one which, however, found the greatest difficulty of any in this colony. Those who could labour with their hands, who were blessed with health, and were sober and industrious, could generally obtain a sufficient livelihood, and those who had the command of even a small amount of capital, if they invested it with shrewdness and had habits of economy, were in most cases successful in life. But there were those with education, without money, and not used to labour—among whom occurred many cases of great distress. This society proposed to afford relief to this class in the best and most appropriate way. It never gave assistance without due inquiry. This was a great advantage to those charitably inclined persons who, having money to give, had not time to make necessary investigation of the cases of applicants, the society accepting the funds and undertaking to see that they were directed in proper channels and given in relief of worthy recipients. Dr. Whatley was a man most munificent in his charities, but in dispensing them was guided by the most rigid rules of reason, and was very averse to giving money without due inquiry. It was said that on one occasion he gave £1000 to a gentleman with whom his acquaintance was not great; being remonstrated with by his friends he made a curt remark to the effect that he never gave even a shilling laxly, or without due inquiry. Those who entrusted money to this society could feel assured that it would be applied to the relief of proper recipients, and that the committee were not likely to be imposed upon by any of the deceitful practices and arts of mendicancy. He had himself found great comfort and relief from being able to refer applicants in distress to this society, and in many cases they had been dealt with in a very satisfactory manner by Mr. Wise. It had saved him a great deal of time and trouble, whilst his mind was satisfied as to the propriety of the relief afforded. If there was one part of the relief to be commended more than any other it was the system of relief by loan. Many of the class who were recipients from the funds of this institution would suffer any extremity rather than take charity openly or be dependent upon others. Some of these having received loans from the society had been helped over their difficulties, and assisted in attaining the means of earning a subsistence. By the report, it would be seen that this system had been very successful, and that the relief had been met by gratitude and honesty on the part of the recipients. It was generally admitted that no relief was equal to that which enabled a man to help himself permanently. In many cases the money given by loan had been fully repaid, and the grateful recipients in some instances also forwarded subscriptions in aid of the general funds of the society.

One of the hon. secretaries (Mr. G. F. Wise) then read the following

REPORT.

The committee of the "Home Visiting and Relief Society," in presenting this their third annual report, have much satisfaction in being able to state that their efforts in behalf of those for whom this society was established have been rewarded by success; the best proof of which will appear in the fact that repayments to the amount of £220 15s. 4d., have been made during the last twelve months.

It may be well to remind the public that this society aims at assisting those who come under the denomination of the "educated class," and who, from their previous position in life, shrink from observation, and, in many instances, would rather suffer in silence than seek relief afforded as charity.

Another feature in the character of this society is, that the mode of assistance is such as to enable it to be re-productive; and many, who would refuse aid as a gift, thankfully avail themselves of a loan; which has often sufficed to relieve them from difficulties without exposure or humiliation.

The attention of the public is particularly invited to the examination of the memorandum, which sets forth the operations of the society during the past year. With such evidence of its practical usefulness, as well as of its benevolent purpose, the committee hope that a more generous and regular support will be afforded to the society, thereby enabling them to extend their efforts and to enlarge the amount of good already accomplished.

During the past year there have been one hundred and twelve applications for relief; of whom twenty-six have been refused, or considered ineligible; twenty-four applicants have been relieved by donations to the extent of £59 17s. 6d.; and to sixty-two individuals loans of money, of from £1 to £20 each, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £402 3s. 6d. have been advanced.

The society has not only afforded assistance by donations and loans of money, but has also succeeded in obtaining remunerative employment for some, and in relieving others so effectually as to place them beyond the necessity for further advances being made to them.

Whilst such valuable and often timely assistance has been rendered, it is most gratifying to relate that during the same period no less than thirty-seven individuals have, by one hundred and twenty-four separate repayments, returned to the funds of the society the large sum of £220 15s. 4d.

The society, during its short existence of three years has assisted two hundred and thirty-one individuals, to the greater number of whom, namely, to one hundred and fifty, loans have been granted amounting to a sum total of £939 13s. 6d.; of which sum £545 0s. 4d. has been refunded, and further repayments, to the value of about £200 may be expected to be received; thus showing that upwards of one-half the amounts advanced on loan has been, or will be honourably and faithfully repaid. Twenty-nine individuals have repaid in full the whole of the amount advanced to them; and several have subsequently forwarded subscriptions as grateful offerings for the assistance they had received from the society in their hour of need.

Your committee, in recording this amount of success, recognise with gratitude the blessing of God, who has so far permitted the society to prosper; and, feeling assured that the work in which they are engaged is a good work, they earnestly invite the co-operation and assistance of their fellow-colonists to enable them to enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

From the Treasurer's account it appeared that the receipts for the year had been £640 12s., and the disbursements £497 16s. 11d., leaving a balance in the bank on the 30th June, of £142 15s. 1d.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, in moving that the report read be adopted and with the treasurer's account be printed and circulated, said his Excellency had placed the committee under great obligation for his assistance on every occasion when it was likely to produce good, but he (Sir Alfred) conceived that he (and it might be the case with others who followed him) had some reason to complain of his Excellency in exhausting a subject with the most appropriate remarks and clearest elucidation, and at the same time leading the audience to anticipate eloquence from those who had subsequently to deal with the subject. For several reasons he (Sir Alfred) felt unable to do justice to it. It would have struck the hearers of the report, how useful must be a society which could bring before them, year after year, such satisfactory statements of distress relieved. There was every reason to suppose that full inquiry was likely to be used and the aid well bestowed. Let us reflect upon the number of persons who had received relief from the society within a few years, and imagine the positions of those who had been driven by distress to seek its assistance—what sad details could (if it were allowable) be given by those who had visited these people, and what had been the happy effect of the small sums given or lent. In one instance last year two ladies were reduced to a state that almost amounted to starvation before they came forward to communicate the suffering they endured. They were temporarily relieved, in fact until a relative made provision for them. There were many such cases, and it was painful to know that in a community with such wealth, and where, as a rule, the labouring man could find remunerative employment, a considerable number of the educated class who came out here hoping to benefit themselves and society by their attainments, found themselves in great difficulties and distress. Failing to get employment, and without money, they knew not in what quarter to turn for aid, and if not for the operation of this society they would suffer the greatest extremity of privation. He thought the best commentary that could be found upon the usefulness of this society, and the best arguments in favour of a continuance of public support and increased exertions for the extension of its operations were to be found in the report itself. He believed no society in Sydney was calculated to do more good, and that in the best way, than the Home Visiting and Relief Society.

The Rev. H. N. WOOLFREY felt proud of being called upon to second the resolution. It had fallen to his lot to see, perhaps, more than most persons of distress among the educated class during a long career, and it was from personal knowledge in different countries and at different times that he felt so much satisfaction, as well as honour, in being invited to take part in these proceedings, and to encourage by his presence and what influence he possessed the good works of a society calculated to do more good in the way of real charity than any other society in Sydney. Few knew the great sufferings of those who did not wish to be included in the catalogue of poor, or the distress they were capable of enduring rather than make their poverty known. He was proud to see such a society presided over by his Excellency, which was a sufficient guarantee that it had something good for its object. In conclusion, he promised to use his best endeavours to increase the funds of the society, and to extend its usefulness.

Mr. A. GORDON, speaking in support of the resolution, said, as a member of the committee, he had had an opportunity of seeing the working of the society during the past year, and he felt great pleasure in stating one or two facts coming within his observation. The very nature of the society precluded any display of the details of individual cases, which could only be referred to in general terms. The great object of the committee was to make all necessary investigation in every instance that was brought under notice, and the inquiry was made with the greatest possible care, and with the utmost regard to the feelings of those requiring relief. The homes were visited, and every attention was given consistent with due economy in administering the funds entrusted to the society. One class, under certain circumstances were, by the assistance of the society, enabled to obtain employment, which, although they were fitted for it, they had not been able to get. In many cases these persons had not only repaid the loans, but had become friends to the society, giving it subscriptions and cordial support. Another class relieved by the society were persons who, after coming to the colony, found themselves utterly unable to do anything for a livelihood; many of these had been afforded the means of returning home to their friends, whom they had no doubt quitted with delusive hopes. Here again the society had received substantial expressions of gratitude for the assistance given. The third class embraced a number of persons who had not the means of maintaining themselves whilst they underwent a process of training necessary to fit them for situations of usefulness, and enable them to obtain a respectable livelihood. The society, after due investigation, advanced the means, and many had thereby been enabled to enter upon lucrative situations, after which the loans had been returned, accompanied by contributions to the funds of the society. Another class of cases was that of ladies who, from the pressure of circumstances, were unable to obtain a living. These the society assisted by affording them the means of entering upon employment suited to their education and position in society. These few details were, he thought, sufficient to show the practical working of the society.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. W. B. DALLEY moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting regards with great satisfaction the increasing success which has attended the operations of the society, and cordially recommends it to the warm support of the public." He thought that the gentleman who had just addressed the meeting, and who had played a very conspicuous part in the operations of this society, had mentioned one or two circumstances which were perhaps more adapted than anything he (Mr. Dalley) could say in support of the resolution to commend the society to the favourable consideration of the meeting, and also to the favourable consideration of the public out of doors. Considering the extraordinary success that had attended the operations of the society, he was surprised that the attendance on the present occasion was not larger, and he was also surprised that the contributions to it were not more liberal. He believed that that portion of the report which showed the reproductive nature of the charity, and that many of those who had been relieved by the society returned what they had received, and became in their turn the relievers of others,—he believed that if this fact were brought properly before the public it would have the effect of considerably increasing the funds of the society. He would observe with reference to this particular mode of charity, that perhaps of all the British colonies, this was one in which there were a greater number of persons who had had all the advantages of education in the mother country, but who, with every desire to do what they possibly could do towards obtaining a living, had considerable difficulty in finding any kind of remunerative employment. Persons in this embarrassing position found that mere education was about the very worst possible possession that they could bring to a country like this. The object of this society was to seek out that class of persons who felt that their prospects in life were too gloomy to put forth any efforts for themselves—who were ashamed to supplicate for charity, and who, in some out-of-the-way part of the city might possibly perish but for the assistance rendered by such institutions. The very fact that so many of those who had been relieved paid back what they had received, was, to his mind, one of the strongest arguments in behalf of the usefulness of the society. The last speaker had been obliged to allude very guardedly and carefully to the operations of the society, because the very thing that was esteemed above all others as its highest characteristic was—the delicacy with which the assistance was administered. If we could state to the public all that had been accomplished by the society—if we could give the histories of the recipients—if we could paint the pictures of misery that had been relieved—of all the misfortunes that had been succoured, there would, no doubt, be larger contributions to the society. The charity was not what might be called a sentimental one; it did not gratify any vague or useless sentiment; but it gratified the finest sentiments of our nature. It was almost impossible for any individual, however active might be his charity, or however industrious he might be in carrying out his good intentions towards his fellow-creatures to ascertain and to satisfy himself whether he would be discharging his duty to himself and to society by relieving particular cases of distress. But by the admirable machinery of a society of this kind the public had the satisfaction of knowing that nothing was given that ought not to be given, and at the same time the individuals who were relieved had the satisfaction of knowing that their unfortunate circumstances would not be exposed to any impertinent curiosity. We could not be blind to the fact that there was in this city an immense amount of suffering and misery and pain amongst a class who could not go to the ordinary charitable institutions for relief. Such persons might, however, go to this institution with the most perfect confidence that the circumstances of their poverty would not be publicly examined, but that they would be able to receive from the munificence of the subscribers to the institution the charity which they need, and which in better times they would be able to repay. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. H. MORETON said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, feeling it to be an honour to take even the humblest part in connection with a society that must commend itself so thoroughly to every philanthropic Christian and every philanthropic heart. We might sometimes lament as we looked at some of the darker traits in our colonial life; but we had abundant cause for thankfulness as we looked around and saw so much that was good and excellent and praiseworthy in our midst. There was at the present time great activity in our different Christian churches, their desire was not to pull each other down, but they rather rejoiced in each others' prosperity. It was also matter for thankfulness that we had a number of societies, in which for the time we could lay aside our differences, and could come together as Christian men to do a common work; and such a society was that the interests of which we were assembled this evening to promote. There could be no doubt that there existed in our midst a large number of persons whose unfortunate circumstances commended them to this society for relief. He felt a peculiar difficulty in speaking to this resolution, not because he had nothing to say, but because one was not allowed to say what one might say. He had not been on the committee of the institution, but he had seen a great deal of its practical working. He had known numbers of those who had been the recipients of its bounties. He could point now to the place where some of them lived; and if he chose he could give a description of the misery subsisting before this society like a ministering angel stretched out its hands with relief, and also of the happiness that had been caused by the timely aid rendered by the society. It appeared to him that there were three or four different classes that might at different times become the recipients of the beneficence of this institution. The first he should regard as that class of people who in England had found everything closed against them—they had education, and perhaps a very small amount of property—and they had learned that in Australia there were facilities for obtaining a maintenance that were not afforded in England—they had sold their little all—they had gathered together their slender subsistence, and had embarked for this country and on their arrival here had found that their qualifications were altogether unsuited for this country. They had, perhaps, tried to obtain an appointment under the Government or in a mercantile office, but there was no appointment open for them; or, perhaps, they had tried to commence an educational establishment, but by the time that they had been a year or two in this city, their slender sum was gone, and they found poverty, if not starvation, staring them in the face. He knew of one instance exactly corresponding with that. Another class was that of educated ladies, who found in England, that they had no possibility of obtaining employment in which they could bring their talents into exercise; they had heard that there were rich squatters in this country, and that it was a land of wealth, and they too had been tempted to embark. Many such poor ladies had passed through almost a martyrdom; they had lived upon a mere pittance; they had gone on from day to day hoping that something might transpire, but they had often to hope against hope. He knew of more than one instance in which such ladies had been relieved by the society, and where the relief had been the means of enabling them to assist themselves. Another class of recipients was the widows and the fatherless. We might believe that such were especially the objects of the Divine care. He could mention instances in which this society had come forward and been the almoner of the Almighty in assisting the widow and the fatherless to obtain a home and to live respectably. Now, if the community would take into consideration that there existed in their midst a society that distributed in a most judicious manner the funds placed at its disposal, he thought that those funds would be greatly increased. To those who had the means of giving it must be a great blessing to be enabled to give in such a way that what they gave should not be injudiciously administered. And he thought that, if a person were in the habit of subscribing something to an institution of this kind, he might with a good deal of justice close his doors against those who carried about begging petitions from place to place. He believed that oftentimes names were attached to such petitions that were altogether unauthenticated, and that the petitions were mere subterfuges; and he looked upon it as a general rule (with, of course, some exceptions) that the distribution of charity under such circumstances was very unsatisfactory. He had often been applied to to give his name to a begging petition, but as far as he could remember he had never done so, except in one instance, and in that instance he had found the object to be most unsatisfactory. Therefore, he begged to suggest to any gentleman, or to those to whom, through the gentlemen of the Press, his words might be conveyed, that if they desired to dispose of any money in a charitable manner they should contribute it to this institution, as they might do so with a certainty that what they gave would be given in the very way in which they would desire to have it distributed. He had been asked by Mr. Wise to read a short extract from a letter, which showed that some of those who had been assisted by this institution had not forgotten the friends who came forward to help them. The following was an extract from the letter of one who had been effectually relieved by the society:—"I send you the last instalment due to your society; also one guinea, my annual subscription to the same, which I intend to continue. I beg you will tender my grateful thanks to the committee of your valuable society, for I believe if it had not been for their timely assistance, I should not have been in the good position which I now hold."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

Dr. J. B. WILSON, M.L.A., rose to move the third resolution. He very much regretted that the report did not show to us that the subscriptions to this valuable institution had not been more liberal than they had been, and he also felt sorry that the attendance was not more numerous than it was this evening. He believed that it was from no want of interest in the objects of this society that the contributions to its funds were not greater, but because those objects had not been studied, and were not known to the public at large. There could be no difference of opinion as to the desirableness of the sectional character of the society's objects, because it was well known and admitted by all classes of the community that, of the distress that existed in New South Wales, there was none so great as that which prevailed among those who were originally educated for the higher branches of professional labour, and whose previous associations and pursuits entirely unfitted them for physical toil. He would not like it for one moment to be understood that an educated man, who had become poor, was to come to this society for relief simply on that ground alone. There were hundreds—nay, he might even say thousands of men who had received the highest educational training, who had become reduced in their circumstances and were working as hard as any day labourer in the colony. He had seen a gentleman who had been an officer in the army working on one of our gold-fields. Another gentleman of high rank and position, who was known to him, had become unfortunate, and the last time he (Dr. Wilson) had heard of him he was wheeling a barrow at so much per day in the Araluen Valley, and was thus manfully fulfilling the duties of a humbler sphere. Charity, he might remind them, did not consist simply in giving money. There was many a man bowed down by poverty in a strange land, who at times was overcome by a feeling of friendlessness, and he then lost all hope and stimulus for exertion. Such a man needed not only money but, what was of greater importance, a friend who would take him by the hand and encourage and strengthen him. (Applause.) The kind sympathies of such a friend who would show him what he might yet be, and what he might do, what prospects were still open to him, were of the utmost consequence in raising a man from his dejection. Once give such a man a start, and he would be sure to advance himself. These objects were among the most important of those contemplated by the officers of this society; and when a man saw the kind benevolent face of his friend, Mr. Wise, who not only told him what he might do, but lent him money to do it, he could not possibly distrust his intentions. Complaints were continually heard of the difficulty of relieving the distress which appeared at the doors of benevolent people, owing to the number of impostors who solicited charity. He believed that the only reason why such people did not support this society was because they were not aware of the advantages arising to themselves, to the public, and to the needy portion of the community from doing so. If an application were made to this society, and the persons on whose behalf it was sent in were found to be deserving of relief, aid would be granted to them, but if unworthy of help, they would in all probability never trouble the secretary of the society again. It was evident that the office-bearers of a society such as this *must* be not only persons of great benevolence, but persons who would be willing to undertake a great deal of active duty. He thought that the thanks of the community were due to those gentlemen who had managed the affairs of the society for the great exertions which they must have undergone in investigating the numerous cases of distress brought before them. (Applause.) The persons whom he was about to propose as the officers for the coming year were thoroughly well qualified, and would enter into the duties with heart and soul; the more money you gave them the harder they would work, and the more good they would do. A degree of stimulus would be given to them to hunt out cases of distress, and not merely by their liberality, but by their kindness and sympathy they would raise many from the lowest depths of despair to positions of influence and competency. He had known men sunk in poverty and despair who had by kindly sympathy and advice been raised to affluence. Let them reflect, too, that the money they contributed was not thrown away, but was always bringing in its returns. Immense sums of money were thrown away daily to the beggars who beset their street doors, but if these were contributed to this society, a stimulus would be given to indigent persons to behave themselves, and to render themselves worthy of relief through the society. The resolution which he had to propose was as follows:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee and office-bearers for their services during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be office-bearers and committee for the ensuing year: Patron—His Excellency Sir John Young; President—His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen; Treasurer—G. K. Ingelow, Esq., Oriental Bank; Honorary Medical Attendant—Dr. Fortescue; Honorary Secretaries—H. G. Douglass, Esq., M.D., George F. Wise, Esq. Committee—Rev. Canon Allwood, Edward A. Allan, Esq.; G. Wigram Allen, Esq.; Henry Austin, Esq.; Dr. Bland, Dr. Charles, J. R. Fairfax, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Fullerton, J. H. Goodlet, Esq.; E. G. Ward, Esq.; Major Wingate, Alexander Gordon, Esq.; Henry Lumsdaine, Esq.; Herman Milford, Esq.; Harold Maclean, Esq.; Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, M. E. Murnin, Esq.; William Owen, Esq.; John Richardson, Esq.; C. Rolleston, Esq.; M. Henry Stephen, Esq.; Rev. H. N. Woolfrey, and S. A. Joseph, Esq.

Mr. S. A. JOSEPH seconded the resolution, and in doing so had very much pleasure in bearing his testimony to the great benefit this very excellent society derived from the exertions of the committee and office-bearers during the past year. He looked upon the resolution as perhaps likely to be of most benefit to the society of any that had been proposed, because it was by the unwearied exertions of the office-bearers that the advantages of the society must be materially increased. He pledged himself that he would in the course of the next month get twenty or thirty new subscribers to the society, and he hoped that others would use their exertions to circulate more largely and widely the benefits derivable from the society. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to.

Dr. BLAND proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency for the encouragement and assistance he had afforded to the society, and for his taking the chair on the present occasion. (Applause.)

Major WINGATE seconded the vote, and it was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN would not detain them by another speech. He was glad to hear Mr. Joseph's pledge. There were twenty-three members of committee, and if each of them could get from among his friends twenty additional subscribers the benefits of the society would be much more extensively diffused. The good done by the society really did not end with the contribution for the year since the loans of the institution were repaid and became reproductive.

The meeting separated at 9 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dowling.

LEARMONTH V. BROWN.

A claim for £38, for non-delivery of goods. Mr. Stephen, counsel for defendant, took a preliminary objection to the trial, as the plaint disclosed no cause of action. His Honor sustained the objection, and nonsuited the plaintiff, for whom Mr. Darley appeared.

CLARKE V. WAKEFIELD.

Plaintiff claimed the balance of an account for building a house under specifications previously agreed upon. Defendant disputed the account, on the ground that that portion of the work completed had been done in an unworkmanlike manner, and that a portion of it had been left unfinished. He had retained £5 until plaintiff should finish the chimneys, and as he delayed to do it the work was given to another man, who was paid out of the £5 which he had retained. Verdict for defendant, for whom Mr. Readett appeared.

PLAYFAIR V. FISHER.

Plaintiff, a butcher, claimed the balance of account for goods supplied to the vessel Clarence Packet. The claim was disputed on the ground of the goods being charged for twice, and that the quantity supplied was in excess of that ordered. Verdict for plaintiff for £17 19s. 9d. Mr. S. C. Brown for plaintiff.

COULTER V. WALSH.

This also was a claim for goods (groceries) sold and delivered. Defendant stated that the account was incorrect, and so it proved upon examination. Defendant admitted a portion of the account, and submitted to a verdict for £2 6s. 11d.

HORTON AND WIFE V. VALENTINE.

Plaintiff in this action sued to recover for injury sustained by a horse hired with a cart by defendant under agreement. The horse was to be taken to Razorback and to return to Sydney. When defendant took possession of the horse it was in good condition, but when returned it was very much injured, and a portion of the harness was destroyed. Defendant averred that he hired the horse to take a load of confectionery to Goulburn, but on the third day after leaving Camden the horse jibbed, and he (defendant) was obliged to return to Sydney at a loss of about £8. Verdict for defendant.

KNIGHT V. GILHOOLEY.

Plaintiff claimed the sum of £1 15s., the balance of a claim for breaking in a mare. He stated that the work had been properly done, and the charge was fair and reasonable. Defendant averred that the horse was not properly broken in. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

ANDERSON V. WILLIAMS.

Verdict by default for plaintiff for £5 10s.

MORTIMER V. DYER AND WIFE.

The attorneys in this case—Mr. S. C. Brown for plaintiff, and Mr. R. B. Smith for defendant—stated that the case had been settled out of Court, the defendant undertaking not to annoy the plaintiff any more, and both parties to pay their own costs.

DUNNICLIFF V. ARMSTRONG.

Plaintiff claimed £12 10s. for goods sold and delivered, and obtained judgment for the amount.

KAIN V. SMITH.
SAME V. GOLDSMITH.
SAME V. M'CALLUM.
SAME V. O'CONNOR.

These several actions were claims by a carcase butcher for balances of accounts for meat sold and delivered to the several defendants, who were retail butchers. In each case there was a verdict for the plaintiff for such an amount as the evidence on both sides showed to be in accordance with justice. Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the plaintiff in these cases. [The plaintiff his recently sustained a great loss through the embezzlement of a collector (who is now suffering the penalty of his crime) hence the errors in the accounts.]

BARKER AND ANOTHER V. KIDMAN.

This was an action to recover the sum of £7 1s., the value of 141 flour-bags, at 1s. each. Plaintiffs, up to a recent period, supplied the defendant with flour, and now sued for the bags alleged to have been detained by defendant. The defence was that the bags had been returned. Verdict for plaintiffs, for whom Mr. S. C. Brown appeared.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

Mark Dewbery, of Paddington, carpenter. Liabilities, £206 6s. 10d. Assets, £241. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

John Cullen, of Sydney-place, Sydney, tobacconist. Liabilities, £18 12s. Assets, £7. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Dangar, Chapman, and Murphy.

Fourteen prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these four were discharged and three were remanded.

Ellen Kinsela, Sarah Miller, and Ellen Rice, found guilty of riotous conduct in public places, were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days; Bridget Hegney and James Power, for similar misconduct, were ordered to pay 10s. each, or be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

James Roach was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having made use of obscene language.

Matthias Cristin, charged with having deserted his wife, was desirous of taking her back, but inasmuch as he is considerably given to drink, and when inebriated is very violent in his conduct; in consequence of which his wife was compelled to seek safety with a neighbour, their Worships declined to advise her to go home with him, but, on the contrary, made an order for the payment of 20s. weekly, requiring him to give security for the observance of the order, or otherwise to be imprisoned three months.

On the summons paper were two cases. In Cook v. Maxwell, for the recovery of a mantle illegally detained by defendant, an order was made for its delivery on payment of a lien thereon; and in Kearman v. Hancock, for wages, an order was made for payment. Three cases were postponed, and the rest were struck out for want of prosecution.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Sutherland, Smithers, Birrell, and Levey have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. E. Raper, Mr. E. Wrench, and Mr. H. Austin.

William Williams, William Davis, and John Sullivan, in custody for drunkenness in the streets, were reprimanded and discharged. James Siddle, found drunk and riotous in Harrington-street, was sent to gaol for seven days.

On the summons list there were five cases. In M'Clelland v. Thomas (breach of Tenement Act), there was no appearance. Louisa Heldon, of Balmain, appeared to answer the information of Elizabeth Hayes, which charged her with perjury. Mr. Cory for the plaintiff, Mr. Greer for the defendant. This charge related to certain evidence given at the Water Police Court on the 3rd June ultimo, and re-sworn on the 5th instant, in a case of assault. The particulars alleged to be false were in reference to a boy named Henry Hayes having beaten Mrs. Dale's children, and having thrown stones at the present defendant. The evidence given in contradiction of this being insufficient to sustain the information, the charge was dismissed. Three other charges of perjury, preferred by the same complainant, against Jemima Dale, Lizzie Dale, and Mary Ann Dale, respectively, were withdrawn.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	631	9	1
Gin	561	2	1
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	6	3	10
Whisky	122	6	8
Rum	174	10	11
Perfumed spirits	4	14	3
All other spirits	46	2	5
Wine	39	16	11
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	50	0	0
——— (in bottle)	7	4	5
Tobacco and snuff	251	6	11
Cigars	1	11	2
Tea	63	5	0
Coffee and chicory	24	2	10
Sugar (refined)	14	2	4
——— (unrefined)	532	17	2
Opium	127	9	4
Pilotage	31	3	0
Dues	5	10	0
Package duty	240	7	0
Total	£2786	9	4

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bulli Coal Mining Company was held to-day, at 3 o'clock: Mr. G. W. Allen in the chair. The report was adopted. The balance sheet showed a loss of £19 on the half-year, after writing off old debts of 1863 and 1864 to the amount of £2000. No dividend was, therefore, declared. Messrs. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., and G. A. Lloyd were elected directors, and Messrs. Macdonald and Durham were elected auditors. The working of the Woinora steamer showed a profit of £411 on the half-year.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Mining Company will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at noon.

Mr. W. Dean held to-day, an important sale of sugars, teas, &c., which attracted a good attendance of the trade. About 2500 bags of sugar ex Hadleys and other shipments were placed at prices ranging from £29 to £32 10s. for ration samples, £34 to £40 for counter sorts, and £43 for white crystals. In teas but little business was done, the trade evincing no inclination for large operations, and holders refusing to submit to a reduction in prices.

We have papers from Melbourne to the 24th instant. The *Argus* says:—

Business in the import market to-day has not been active, the necessary preparations for the outgoing mail, in addition to the want of animation which generally characterises a Saturday, having combined to bring the week to a close with an exceedingly quiet aspect. Breadstuffs continue steady at previous rates, Adelaide town brands of flour being readily placed at £22, and wheat, though proportionately higher, begins to attract more notice at 10s. Oatmeal has advanced to £26 per ton. Whitbread's stout has been placed at £7 12s. 6d. Trade sales of C. V. P. brandy, in bulk, are effected at 6s. 9d.; while Vinegrowers' has been disposed of at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. Cheese of fine quality is firm at 14d., and even higher rates are now required. Sinclair's hams are placed at 15d. Best brands of cement are saleable at 19s.; for inferior, less money is accepted. Currants are steady at 4d., but at present obtain little notice.

The clearances of gold at the Customs during the week have amounted to 103,320 oz. Of this quantity 70,552 oz. were shipped in the Lincolnshire, and 32,625 oz. in the William Duthie, both for London; 140 oz. (additional clearance) in the Gem of the Ocean, for Hongkong, and 3 oz. in the Coorong, for Adelaide. The entire quantity exported since the commencement of the year has been 951,344 oz., of which 86,268 oz. were from New Zealand. The amount exported during the corresponding period of last year was 827,289 oz. Victorian gold, and 144,274 oz. transhipped from New Zealand, making a total of 971,563 oz. The amount of specie exported during the week was 7000 sovereigns, shipped to the Mauritius.

Our dates from Adelaide are to the 21st instant. Of the operations in the market during the week the *Register* reports as follows:—

Prices of produce continue to advance, although no very great amount of business has been transacted during the past week. Wheat is still coming forward very slowly, and the mills find great difficulty in purchasing enough to keep them going. This, of course, tends to keep up prices, although there is no ready sale for the flour when it is manufactured without submitting to a positive loss. A few hundred tons were sold on Friday last, but since then nothing has been done. Flour.—About 250 to 300 tons of town flour were sold last week at £20 to £20 10s., and country at £19 10s. These are the prices at present asked, but there are no buyers. Wheat has gone up again, and sales were made yesterday at 9s. and 9s. 1d. per bushel at the Port, but to-day there is less demand, and there are no export buyers. It is worth about 9s. in town. Bran.—The price continues firm at 1s. 6d. per bushel, but business is slack. Oats and Barley.—Cape barley is still scarce, and one sale has been made as high as 6s. 3d. per bushel. In oats and English barley nothing is doing. Copper is now worth £85 per ton at the Port. Farm and Dairy Produce.—Eggs are only saleable in large quantities at lowest quotations. There is a much larger supply of fresh butter, and the price is declining. Cheese, bacon, and hams, lard, onions, and potatoes are all very saleable. There are many inquiries for the last-named article, in consequence of the absence of importations. Again we have to report that the markets for general merchandise continue exceedingly depressed; the business doing in nearly every article being of the most limited nature. The past week is looked upon by the majority of those engaged in business as the dullest experienced for some length of time. We have no alteration to make in prices of imports generally.

From the *Economist* of May 20th we take the following article on the Austrian tariff:—

Austria was one of the first of European countries to follow in the steps of England's free trade commercial policy, though we must admit that she followed slowly and afar off. After our great change of system in 1846, the Austrian statesmen took heart to modify their then almost absolutely prohibitive system, and in 1853 they introduced changes which, though they left protection the leading idea, and monopoly the principal source, of the Austrian (indirect) revenue, still rendered legitimate trade with the rest of the world possible, and raised by Customs duties something like a million and a half sterling. Since that first step in the right direction there has been a great pause. The beginning has been made, but little indeed had been thereby done except just to admit the light of true ideas. Austria was still governed on the absurd principle of supposing that a nation is more prosperous which never avails itself, unless it is obliged, of external help in producing the commodities which its people want; and which regards it as a duty, if any external help is needed at all, to prefer the aid of its immediate relations, so to say, to that of the people who may happen to be able to give them most of what they want at the least cost. We may say that since the reform of 1853, the general conception of the Austrian protective system has been this:—to rely for rather more than half of its indirect taxation on Government monopolies, tobacco, salt, and lotteries; next, with regard to commodities not absorbed by the Government, to give a great advantage to Austrian producers over foreign producers; lastly, while giving this advantage to Austrian producers over foreign producers, to distinguish between wholly foreign producers and only partially foreign producers to the advantage of the latter, by remitting a portion of the protective duty in favour of the German Zollverein. If, instead of looking at the matter from the point of view of producers, we describe the same system from the point of view of the consumers—that is, the nation—the system presents a different appearance. First, with regard to the monopolies, it extracts from the people not only the cost of production together with the Government tax, but the enormous cost of protecting a large monopoly against smuggling, and the further needless cost inevitable in all official productive establishments where the motive of private gain operates to increase the costliness of the method of production instead of to diminish it. The public pay therefore for monopolies like salt and tobacco,—first the natural cost, next the amount netted by the Government, thirdly the wages of all the men needful to protect the frontier,—lastly the price of the waste involved in all manufactories where the losses are not borne by the persons responsible for the loss. As regards the expense of protecting the frontier, some notion of its enormous magnitude may be gained from a statement which Baron von Hock made in his recent speech in proposing the amended tariff. To prevent smuggling, he says, on the frontiers where the heaviest protective duties are charged,—or rather to do as much in the way of preventing smuggling as is actually effected, for smuggling is a great trade in Austria,—thirty men are required for each German mile, say five English miles. That is the people have to pay six men to watch each English mile of frontier on the foreign frontier (Turkish, &c.), and half the number for each mile of frontier even on the German side where the duties are less heavy. In other words, the Austrian people have to pay a large army of revenue officers out of the price of their commodities, in addition to the probably not very much larger army they pay to defend their territory. Of course the greater portion of this cost is due to the absolute monopolies; for we believe large quantities of tobacco are sent over the frontier every year into Turkey, and then smuggled back again and sold secretly to the people without paying duty to the Government in spite of this army of revenue officers.

But next with regard to the protective duties which are not prohibitive. Of course, every advantage given to Austrian producers over foreign producers is a special disadvantage with which Austrian consumers—that is, the nation—are loaded. Thus the common English worsteds at present pay a duty equivalent to 37½ per cent. on their value in order to get into Austria at all. If they do get in, therefore, the Austrian people pay more than a third more than they need for such goods in order that a very small class among them (known as producers) may net that third of the value on similar goods produced in Austria. Even to these producers the gain can be in a great measure only apparent. The arbitrary increase of price of course diminishes—indefinitely—the desire to buy and the power to pay, and so they have a greater profit on a very small number of transactions, instead of a smaller profit on a very great number—far the most enriching process in the end. With regard to the differential duties in favour of German foreigners, the effect is of course to put into the pocket of the favoured German foreigner the whole difference between the duty exacted from him and the duty exacted from other foreigners. The Austrian consumer will usually get his goods no cheaper from the Zollverein than from England, but the German exporters from the Zollverein will pocket the difference between the tax on them and on the English exporter. In other words, this distinction produces no good at all to the Austrian people, is a loss to the Austrian revenue, and a gain only to a diminutive class of Prussian or Bavarian or other Zollverein manufacturers, who have no more claim on the Austrian Government than the same number of Chinese.

Such has been the revenue system hitherto in Austria, and we may say of it, that it has produced its natural effects,—infinitesimal profit to the Government and heavy loss to the people. In England, as Mr. Gladstone told us the other day, the yield of the revenue increases here at the rate of £1,700,000 a year without any change in the taxation. Of course this increase is not all, though chiefly, in direct taxation, but let us see how it stands with Austria if we compare the year 1857, three years after the revision of the commercial system there, with 1864. The amount stands in round numbers thus:—

AUSTRIAN INDIRECT TAXATION.

	1857. Florins.	1864. Florins.
Excise	36,000,000	59,100,000
Customs	17,700,000	15,700,000
Salt monopoly	31,700,000	41,800,000
Tobacco	47,800,000	61,900,000
Stamps	19,600,000	17,200,000
Taxes	19,500,000	25,000,000
Lotteries	9,900,000	18,200,000
Post Office	10,800,000	13,600,000
Miscellaneous	2,700,000	3,900,000
Total	195,700,000	258,400,000

Of course, as we do not know the changes in the taxation meanwhile, this gives no means of forming an estimate such as Mr. Gladstone's. But what we can comment on is the extraordinary fact that while our Customs duties are the one uniformly elastic element in our taxation—so that a great financier once paradoxically said, that whatever amount of Customs duties you remitted, the Customs revenue would always remain pretty nearly the same—in seven years Austria has lost way in Customs duties, instead of gaining, and almost in Customs duties alone. While the monopolies yield more than they did, and the lotteries yield double, and even the Excise nearly half as much again, the most elastic of all branches of revenue in countries where commercial legislation is wise, has actually fallen off, and does not yield much above a *million and a half sterling a year*. The United Kingdom, with a population of thirty millions, gets £23,000,000 by Customs duties. Austria, with a population of thirty-five millions, gets about as many shillings as we get pounds. Yet the one system bestows great wealth on the people as well as on the Government, and the other impoverishes the people as well as the Government. To illustrate this last point. It has been calculated that Austrian producers and importations supplied to every inhabitant of the empire in 1863 one pound and one-tenth of cotton fabrics; while Switzerland, which has no natural advantage over Austria and much natural disadvantage, by help of her free commercial system supplied to each inhabitant five pounds of cotton clothing, and the product of the Swiss looms was cheap enough to compete with the English. The same is true of almost all other manufactures in different degrees. That is, the Austrian system empties the Exchequer in order to impoverish the people. Nor is it from any want of manufacturing ingenuity or industry that Austria fails so remarkably. The Brunn cloth, exhibited here in 1851 and 1862, was so good and so cheap that our makers of cloth do not expect to sell any Yorkshire cloth to Austria, even if there were no import duty on it at all. The reason why the Austrian people are kept poor and the Government kept poor at the same time, is not any want of Austrian ingenuity and energy, but in the system of commercial policy to which Austria has till lately clung. We have not yet spoken of the improvements—for they are real improvements, though not nearly so radical as we could wish,—which the new tariff to take effect in July will introduce.

PEDIGREE-MAKING.

(*From the London Review*.)

THERE is a very blustering dialogue in the "Iliad" between Asteropæus and Achilles, in which each warrior boasts loudly of his descent. Asteropæus claims to be the son of Pelegon and grandson of the River God, Axius; but Achilles replies with scorn, that *he* is grandson of Æacus and great grandson of Jupiter himself. With these words, moreover, he spears his adversary, and leaves his carcase on the river's bank, to be nibbled by the fish.

In referring to our popular genealogical works, we are constantly reminded of Asteropæus and Achilles; for many of the pedigrees there claimed are quite as fabulous as those of the heroes wrangling by the Scamander. People do not, indeed, in our day, aspire to be descendants of river gods and rulers of Olympus; but not a few of the "landed gentry" were, if you believe their testimony, old and illustrious houses long before the time of the Bourbons or the family of the Queen. *They* cannot be traced satisfactorily beyond the ninth century, but the "Coultharts of Coulthart," for instance, come straight from the stock of Coulthartus, the Roman lieutenant, who, according to Tacitus, married the daughter of Kadalyne, chief of the Novantes, settled in North Britain, and lived at Epiacum in the time of Ptolemy. Now, clever men say that there is not one word about Coulthartus in Tacitus or Ptolemy; and that the Coulthart pedigree is all moonshine, that it was manufactured by some anonymous knave, and is supported by sham heraldry. Perhaps they are illnatured busybodies. Perhaps the Coulthart muniment room contains MSS. of untold importance, which, if brought into notice, would not only substantiate all we are told of the Coultharts from generation to generation, but also throw light on the hitherto mysterious narratives of "Blue Beard" and "Beauty and the Beast." Meanwhile, notwithstanding the spurious citations from Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Bede, we are willing to give John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, Collyn, and Ashton-under-Lyne, the benefit of the doubt, and allow that he may have some right to a blazon with eight quarters, one of them counter-quartered, and including the insignia of Ross of Renfrew, Macknyghte of Macknyghte, Glendonyn of Glendonyn, Forbes of Pitscottie, Mackenzie of Craighall, and Gordon of Sorbie. We will not hurt the worthy banker's feelings by objecting that some of these coats were never seen elsewhere, that no two heads of families can have exactly the same coat, and that the Coulthart paternal coat is precisely the same as that of Sir Edward Colt, Bart., whose supporters are a *colt* and a *hart*. Neither will we press him too hard with the question *why*, in Elvin's "Anecdotes of Heraldry," he encircles his shield with the Garter, and substitutes *Honi soit qui mal y pense* for *Coulthart of Coulthart and Collyn*; nor will we lay undue stress on the fact that the formal grant of arms made, according to Elvin, by King Malcolm to the Coultharts was more than a century before the earliest germs of coat-armour in Normandy! We doubt not that the "chief of the name Coulthart" is a most honourable member of society, and that the portrait he has given us of himself, together with his personal history, in the *Bankers' Magazine* for January, 1858, is very exact; yet we cannot but suspect that he is bitten with that heraldic mania which infects so many of our "landed gentry," and meets at all times with Sir Bernard Burke's too amiable encouragement.

Perhaps it will be thought crabbed and exacting in us to say, that a genealogist ought to be as precise as an arithmetician. He must carry a critical spirit into his research, and doubt everything till it is proved by authentic evidence. He must patiently examine national records, monastic archives and chronicles, and private charter-chests. Heraldry itself, being an exact science, will aid him in his work, and the historian will always regard him as a fellow labourer if he adheres strictly to truth. The history of the leading families of any country is an important part of its history, as Lord Lindsay's admirable record of the house of Lindsay sufficiently proves. In questions of succession and peerage also, the evidence derived from armorial bearings, tombstones, brasses, and painted windows, is considered of some weight by legal tribunals. It is, therefore, of great importance that these should not be falsified, as they have been too frequently of late. Landed gentlemen are often the dupes of venal pedigree-mongers, who take advantage of their vanity and love of display. They can make you a lineage as a tailor would make you a coat, and in each case the biggest fool gets the longest. Morley's Hotel some years ago was famous for one of these charlatans on the look-out for gentlemen in want of a pedigree. The individual is now grown into a class, and traces of their handiwork may be discerned in every part of Burke's "Landed Gentry." While the Peerage book by the same editor is yearly improving on the whole, it is remarkable that the other work is steadily deteriorating. The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* confirms our opinion on this head. Fictions once inserted give rise to other fictions, till it becomes impossible for the unlearned to know what he may believe, and what disbelieve. Yet the compilers of imaginary pedigrees are amenable to the law, and it is but twenty-five years since the framers of spurious writings in support of the earldom of Stirling were saved from justice only by being in France. It is high time that such fabrications should be exposed, as they are constantly gaining more general acceptance through the credulity or over-indulgence of the Ulster King-at-arms. Families, whose origin is notoriously obscure, have their veins filled with the blood of royal personages who flourished in ancient and mythical times. Many *soi-disant* old and distinguished houses can be proved by documentary evidence never to have had a corporeal existence, in spite of their high-sounding titles.

Abundant proof of what is here stated may be found in an able treatise on "Popular Genealogists," lately published in Edinburgh, and furnished with a copious index. The writer has but expressed plainly what has long been felt by well-informed persons who were unwilling to bring themselves into collision with mere pretenders. Measures have been taken in France very recently to prevent the *De* being assumed by those who have no right to it, or a single letter of their names being altered. Nor is this unjust. Time was when the laws of England inflicted condign punishment on heraldic quacks. In 1547, the Earl Marshal issued a warrant for the apprehension of one W. Dakyns, "a notable dealer in arms, and maker of false pedigrees, for which fault about xx years past he lost one of his ears." Dakyns had, it seems, compiled fictitious pedigrees for nearly a hundred families in the counties of Cambridge, Essex, and Hertford. We do not exactly wish that his followers in our day should lose their ears, but we think it only fair that their tongues should be tied. We sincerely respect an old escutcheon and a long line; but we have a great objection to having our organ of veneration excited, and then to find that we have been hoaxed. We do not see why a cockney who has made a little money in business should sport a kilt and be called laird of this or that spot in the Highlands, because he has bought a few acres there, without having one drop of Scottish blood in his veins; nor do we admit that a lady, who was a clanswoman of the Duke of Argyle, but no more related to Macailinmore than the whole clan bearing the same surname, should be styled "a scion of the noble and illustrious house of Argyle, and cousin of the great John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich," according to the pompous diction of current genealogies.

The heraldic mania presents various symptoms of which the most common is that of using armorial bearings without possessing the heraldic qualification. It is a pardonable weakness—for a coat of arms is a legal test of gentility in England, as of nobility on the continent. Juvenal asked a very foolish question when he wrote *Stemmata quid faciunt?*—"What is the use of a pedigree?" To belong to the "gentry," in its restricted sense is of great use; it gives a man a comfortable little importance among his neighbours, and helps him to marry his daughters, and get places for his sons. If he springs from behind a counter or from the back-settlements of the United States there is the more reason why he should throw a shield ever his antecedents, and dazzle the unwary by quartering, not one coat only, but several coats upon it. This is the second symptom of the mania in question; and now for the third.

In the "Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland," Mr. Seton gives several instances, from the books of the English and Scottish Colleges of Arms, of the abasement in the art of blazon down to the first quarter of this century; but all his examples are outdone by the Bonars and Deardens of later days, and the numberless families who, according to pretensions now too common, are "entitled to quarter the royal arms." Heraldic authorities have hitherto always taught that no person can lawfully quarter his arms with those of any other family without permission of the King-at-Arms, and that such permission is granted only where there is not merely descent, but representation. To assume a coat simply in virtue of female descent from the family to whom it belongs, is a violation of all rule. If this be true as regards the arms of subjects, how much more so in relation to the royal ensigns! No King-at-Arms can grant them, or any part of them, to any subject, except by special warrant from the Sovereign. "By the civil law," says the eminent jurist, Sir George Mackenzie, "he who bears and uses another man's arms to his prejudice, is to be punished at the discretion of the judge; but he who usurps his Prince's arms, loses his head." Neither heads nor ears would we wish to see cut off for the offence. Let public attention only be directed to the folly, and it will die a natural death. If the practice were admitted, every one in Scotland, who has a pedigree at all, might quarter the Royal arms; for the house of Stuart married freely with the chief nobility. Let the introduction of the undifferenced Royal arms of England and Scotland, which occurs so often on the most frivolous grounds in the "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry," be held up to the ridicule it deserves. We are not speaking at random. In the "Vicissitudes of Families," we are informed that Mr. J. Smart, butcher, of Hales Owen, and Mr. G. Willmott, toll-gatherer, at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley, are "entitled to quarter the Royal arms." They are entitled to do nothing of the kind, nor is it certain that they have anything to quarter them with. To quarter another's coat, you must first have one of your own, and be, in the heraldic sense, a gentleman.

Away with shams of every sort! Let our popular genealogies be carefully checked and corrected by the records of the several Colleges of Arms; let them be edited or revised by the Maitland, Bannatyne, and Spalding Clubs. Let no part of them be left to the mere dictum of the representative of a family, who is perhaps the willing dupe of a professed pedigree-maker; and we shall then no longer have to complain that the lineage of our landed gentry too often reminds us of those of Asteropæus and Achilles.

A HIGH PRICED ARTICLE.

(*From the San Francisco News Letter*.)

IT appears that Thackeray's magazine, in London, paid Tennyson, the poet-laureate of England, 1600 dollars for a poem, and the following two stanzas are just half of it, or 800 dollars' worth:—

What does the little birdie say,
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says the little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away.
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till thy tiny wings are stronger;
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and haste away.
Baby, sleep a little longer,
Until her little legs grow stronger,
And, after waiting, like the birdie,
Baby, too, shall fly away.

Isn't that grand? Isn't it the quintessence of poetry? Here's sixteen lines of our own, same style, same measure, and embodying about as much sentiment, for which we will willingly take a quarter:—

What does little froggie say,
In his pond at peep of day?
Let me swim, says little froggie,
Bullfrog, let me swim away.
Froggie, wait a little longer,
Till your little legs are stronger;
So he mounts upon a chunk,
And then into the pond ker-o-ch-unk.

What does little piggie say,
In his stye at peep of day?
Piggie says, like little froggie,
Let me go and root to-day.
Piggie wait a little longer,
Till your snout grows hard and stronger;
If you suck a little longer,
Piggie, then, may root away.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Ann Fogarty died suddenly at a public-house, in King-street, on Tuesday night. The body was removed to the dead-house at the Circular Quay yesterday afternoon, and an inquest is to be held to-day.

MEXICO.—Matamoras papers of the 13th April make no mention of the rumoured revolt of Cortinas. Companies of citizens and aliens had been formed there to preserve order. The consuls had organised the citizens of their respective nationalities.—*Daily Telegraph*.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT.—The *Glasgow Mail* reports that a new religious sect, "Perfectionists," has started up at Johnstone. "They profess to be incapable of committing sin of any kind, being pure and perfect in thought, word, and deed."—*Leicester Chronicle*, April 29.

National Library of Australia
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
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The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
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With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
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WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Circular Quay, 7th June.

CHARLES KIDMAN, Grocer, South Head Road. C. KIDMAN having commenced the manufacture of all kinds of biscuits and confectionery, invites the attention of the public to the superior quality of the articles manufactured by him.
C. K. has always relied on small profits and quick returns, and he is determined, in this new branch of his trade, to carry out fully the principles of free trade by supplying the very best article at the lowest possible price.
The public are invited to try the biscuits and confectionery manufactured at C. K.'s establishment, at the top of South Head Road, where every kind of biscuit and confectionery can be purchased, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

BOOKING OFFICE and FORWARDING AGENCY, 561, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.—The undersigned beg most respectfully to inform the merchants, country storekeepers, and the public in general that they have opened the above premises as an office for receiving and forwarding every description of goods to all parts of the colonies.
WRIGHT, BARBER, and COMPANY.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and COMPANY, General Carriers, Forwarding and Commission Agents, 561, Brickfield-hill; Branch Offices at Penrith and Picton. Goods and parcels received and forwarded with dispatch to all parts of the colonies.

JAMES H. ADGER begs to notify to the patrons of his establishment that he has secured the services of an efficient assistant, and is now prepared to execute all orders for artificial hair with dispatch.
Camps' Hair Brushing by machinery is now being worked with great success.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dressing, Wigmaking and Bathing Establishment, 313, George-street.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Gentlemen's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Working Men's Bath open daily from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
"But the bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than to the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine. The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.
"I am more and more every day persuaded by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.
"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans who use the Turkish Bath are almost free from consumption, while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to that disease."—Dr. BARTER.
"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.
"The Turkish Bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, physician to the Sultan.

ESTABLISHED 23 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted; teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar; children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address, Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—Many persons who have suffered for years from that irritation in the throat at all times so distressing in asthmatic cases, have found speedy relief in the Pectoral Oxymel of Carageen, which has now a sale of several thousand bottles annually. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of forty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums the child will be relieved, the gums relieved, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by W. PRATT, chemist, &c., 519, George-street, Sydney (opposite Wilshire-place).

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CHESTS.—Just opened, ex Beemah, a new assortment of Medicine Chests, specially made for persons residing in the country. Chests containing the principal domestic guides and all the medicines prescribed in tincture.
Dr. Laurie's Domestic and Medicines
Dr. Laurie's Epitome and Medicines
Dr. Guernsey's Domestic and Medicines
Dr. Thomas' Guernsey and Medicines
Veterinary medicine chests, containing Moore's Guide and Medicines
New books and sundries.
All the above have been marked at a small advance on cost, and will be found the cheapest offered for sale in this colony.
Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

BARON LIEBIG'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—"This preparation has been recommended by many of the leading members of the Medical Profession in England, France, Germany, and New South Wales." Sold by A. G. WILKINSON, Chemist and Druggist, 7, Hunter-street, Sydney.

RESPIRATORS, Patent Æthereon, and Cork, just landed. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Established in 1832.
The only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
It has cured the most dangerous and confirmed cases of
Old sores | Abscesses
Boils | Ulcers
Tumours | Pimples
Scrofula, or King's Evil.
It entirely eradicates mercury from the system, and is the only medicine to be relied on in cases of
Salt Rheum
Ringworm | Tetter
Scurvy | Rheumatism | Neuralgia
Venereal and Mercurial Diseases, General Debility
Loss of Appetite | Langour | Dizziness
Liver Complaint | Billiousness
Throat Diseases, &c.
Guaranteed to be the most powerful and purest preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
that is put up for sale.
It is the very best, and in fact the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of mercury.
The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral, mercurial, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.
Put up in large quart bottles, and for sale by all leading druggists.
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
the great cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
For many years these Pills have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest, and best vegetable extracts and balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost; and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long-standing and difficult diseases, when other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Piles, and as a Dinner Pill, they are unrivalled.
They also act in harmony with that great blood purifier, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Put up in glass bottles, price 1s. 6d. For sale by all leading druggists.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, Pitt-219, street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the statements of the defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.
None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.
*** Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.
Wholesale agents for Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

CELEBRATED FRENCH MEDICINES.
GELIS AND CONTE'S DRAGEES (PILLS)
are a certain and infallible remedy for chlorosis (green sickness), weakness, and other complaints resulting from poorness of blood. This medicine is approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris as being the best and most efficacious preparation of iron.

Diseases of the Skin, scrofula and syphilis effectually treated and promptly cured by the
GRANULES OF HYDROCOTYLE.
The Granules of Hydrocotyle have been found to be remarkably successful, both in France and India, in the treatment of ringworm, chronic and recent syphilitic symptoms, leprosy, scrofulous and other ulcers, confirmed rheumatism, &c.

Rapid and certain cure of diseases of the heart, dropsy, and affections of the chest and throat by
LABELONYE'S SYRUP OF DIGITALIS,
and by
LABELONYE'S DIGITALIS GRANULES (PILLS).
Thirty years' success obtained by the most celebrated physicians of France and Europe unanswerably proves them to be certain remedies in cases of heart disease, nervous palpitations, dropsy in its various forms, asthma and chronic catarrhs, hooping-cough, bronchitis, coughs, &c.

LABELONYE'S CUBEB AND CAPIVY DRAGEES (PILL)
have been found prompt and effectual, even in cases where other remedies have failed.

Better than Cod Liver Oil,
IODIZED OIL OF J. PERSONNE.
Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris.
According to a report of the Academy, this oil is a medicine of high value, possessing many advantages over the cod liver oil. It has a quicker and more sure action in cases of scrofula, syphilis, and different complaints in which the latter has been ordered.
General Depot.—In Paris, at LABELONYE and CO.'S, Chemists; in Sydney, at J. and E. ROW'S; and at every good druggist's in Australia.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
Persons of full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS, FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Mrs. SARAH SMITHERS, granddaughter to the Widow Welch, continues to prepare this celebrated medicine from the only original and genuine family recipe.
Mothers, guardians, managers of schools, and all who have the care of females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its just celebrity for all Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Weakness of the Solids, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Lowness of Spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the female system, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand.
Purchasers should therefore attend to the following CAUTION.—To be careful that what they purchase is prepared by Mrs. Sarah Smithers, who is the only person in possession of the original recipe. The genuine are wrapped in blue paper, and signed on the outside label by Sarah Smithers.
Sold in boxes, by most respectable chemists.

CAUTION.—COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Fraudulent imitations of these celebrated pills are in circulation, having the stamp, bills, and labels all counterfeited. Some of these counterfeits have the stamp printed with a full stop after the word "OFFICE," and are wrapped with one bill only, the boxes lined purple or red, and the pills themselves irregular in form, with indentations on their surface. The GENUINE have no stop after the word "office" on the Government stamp; they are wrapped with two bills, the boxes are white inside, and the pills are perfectly globular in form, and present no indentations whatever. May be had of Messrs. ROW and Messrs. NORRIE and BROWN, both of Pitt-street, Sydney.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishingly efficacious in the cure of scrofula and all other skin diseases. They will effect cures when all other means fail. The effect of these medicines is surprising. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists' throughout the world.

FOR CHOICE of ELEGANT SHAWLS and MANTLES, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

For CHOICE of RICH BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
86, King-street.

For CHOICE FRENCH MERINOS, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
86, King-street.

For CHOICE of FANCY DRESSES, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
86, King-street,
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

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For CHOICE of ELEGANT SHAWLS and MANTLES, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

GREAT SALE
AT
ARDERN
AND
EDMONDSON'S.
11,000 pounds worth of Bankrupt Stock, just purchased from the Trustees at a NOMINAL PRICE, to be cleared out at once.
Ladies, families, hotel-keepers, storekeepers, and others requiring drapery goods, are invited to come as early as possible, as the extreme low prices the goods will be sold at must be appreciated by all who purchase. The following is a list of a few of the lots:—
Mantles, dresses, shawls, silks, calicoes, blankets, sheetings, hosiery, flannels, millinery, underclothing, French merinos, fancy goods, coburgs, &c., &c.
The sale commences THIS (Monday) MORNING at 9 o'clock. To avoid confusion, all parcels will be sent the next day.
Ladies wishing to exchange goods are requested to bring them before 10 a.m.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street, Sydney.

For CHOICE of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, CALICOES, and GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

For CHOICE of HOSIERY and GLOVES, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
86, King-street.

For CHOICE of FANCY GOODS, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
86, King-street.

For CHOICE of BONNETS, HATS, CRINOLINES, &c., go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

For CHOICE of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, CALICOES, and GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, go to the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
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ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

PURCHASED FROM THE TRUSTEES IN THE ESTATE OF R. WILSON AND CO., DRAPERS.
The whole STOCK OF DRAPERY, which will be offered to the Public, on THURSDAY, 27th July,
AT NEARLY HALF THE USUAL RATES.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY have to announce to their FRIENDS, and the public generally, that they have purchased, at a greatly reduced price, from CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., the whole STOCK of General DRAPERY, consisting of CALICOES, PRINTS, MERINOES, Dresses, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, Underclothing, Silks, Clothing, &c., &c., being the STOCK of R. WILSON and CO., of 263 and 265, Pitt-street, who carried on business there.
It is their intention to offer this large stock, at greatly reduced prices,
On THURSDAY, July 27th, to their FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS.
The above will be a genuine sale, so that they can with confidence solicit a visit, for it will be the best opportunity that has offered itself for some time for FAMILIES supplying themselves with goods of every day use, at very much cheaper rates than they have been paying for them the last three years.
390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

THE LAST DAY.—By Order of the GOVERNMENT. BRITANNIA HOUSE, having been taken for offices for the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, The whole of the STOCK must be CLEARED.
50 to 70 per cent. can be saved by PURCHASING at this COMPULSORY SALE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, will be devoted to WHOLESALE BUYERS.
CHARLES BATE and CO., 357, George-street, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, &c.
N.B.—The valuable Fixtures, Counters, Mirrors, Chairs, Stands, &c., for SALE.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE.—All goods sold for cash only, newest and cheapest goods in Sydney:—
2 cases French delaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
4 cases French merinoes, black and coloured, 2s 6½d
1 case ladies' tweeds for dresses, 7½d, worth 1s
2 cases checked winseys, 8½d, worth 10½d
2 cases glazed linings, 4d, worth 6d
3 cases checked crimean flannels, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case plain flannels, royal, skys, pinks, &c., 1s 11d
2 bales felt drugget, 1½ yard wide, 2s 11d, worth 3s 9d
1 bale Brussels carpet, 3s 6d, worth 4s 9d
1 case Hoyle's best prints, yard wide, 7½d, worth 9d
4 cases striped winsey skirting, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
1 case brown patent velvets, 12½d yard, worth 2s 6d
6 cases ladies', girls', children's hats
2 cases boys' straw hats, 1s 11d to 4s 6d
1 case boys' straw caps, 1s, worth 2s 6d
1 case sash ribbons, 8½d, worth 1s 6d
1 case new gimps, 3½d yard to 1s
2 cases velvet trimmings, 1s 11d per 18 yards
4 cases Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
1 case black lace and lace insertions
2 cases wide width ribbons, 2½d to 6½d yard.
Storekeepers, country buyers, are invited to the above lot of goods.
J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street.

CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS, EX EARL DALHOUSIE.
4 bales best Brussels
5 bales patent tapestry
3 bales all-wool Kidderminster
2 bales Victoria bordered carpets
2 cases Axminster and velvet rugs.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Furnishing Drapers.

PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.
5 bales all new patterns, 3s 6d.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, 351, George-street.

CHEAP DRESSES, 12 yards for 1s. Selling off at WILLMETTE'S, 141, South Head Road.

OLD GENTS' BOOTS, extra wide, extra soft, extra low heels. COCKS', George-street.

LARGE GLASS CASE for SALE, cheap. J. T. BEGG, 299, George-street.

OATS, feed and seed, prime samples, on SALE by G. BLAKE, 108, Sussex-street.

T. MOORE'S colonial-made BUGGIES, slide and tumble seats, Waggons, Sociables, Dogcarts, &c., 203, South Head Road.

SUPERIOR WATCHES.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform the public that they have received a new stock of first-class watches, made to their order by an eminent London manufacturer. Ladies or gentlemen requiring genuine articles of the best finish are invited to inspect these watches, being reliable in every respect, and very moderate in price.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

NEW JEWELLERY, comprising elegant patterns of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Diamond, Opal, and Emerald Rings, Fine Gold Guard and Albert Chains, Lockets, &c, Jet Brooches, Chains, and Earrings.
Best London made Wedding Rings, 22 carats.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES,
in variety, in Gold, Silver, and Ivory.
Mordan's Gold Pens, Mordan's Leads for every size.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
of best description in Gold, Silver, Tortoiseshell, and fine Blue Steel.

AUSTRALIAN BEDDING WAREHOUSE.
Hair mattresses
Fibre ditto
Flax ditto
Palliasses
English feather pillows.
All made of the best materials.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS and Mattresses, selling off, without reserve. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, Gas-lane.

TOOTH BRUSHES, best trepanned and silver wire fastened. The bristles warranted not to fall out. Price 1s. each, or half-dozen for 5s.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS, in basil and solid leather, all sizes. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—In 1864 it competed and received nine out of ten prizes given for the best Sewing Machine in the United States. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut. This machine can be run but one way; two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch. The machine is so simple and accurate in its construction that it supersedes the use of the noisy shuttle, and with one thread produces all the practical results of the two-thread machines, and more, for it fells without basting, and hems the finest muslin without puckering. It will sew perfectly from one to thirty-two thicknesses of calico without alteration of tension. The highest colonial testimonials can be given of their practical working. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, and 292, Pitt-street.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.
Patronised by
The British Government
The Indian Government
Most of the Nobility and Gentry
Railway and Canal Companies.
It is extensively used for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
As Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and
STANDS A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.
Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring SIMPLY to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath and Light Portland Colours, per cwt. 30s
Lead, Chocolate, Red, and Black 26s
Bright Green, Deep Green, and Blue 42s
Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Can be obtained through any English merchant, or direct, by enclosing Bank Bill to the required amount, to the Sole Manufacturers.
Shipped in casks of 1 cwt. and upwards, 5 cwt. F. O. B. in London.
WALTER CARSON and SONS,
Removed to
La Belle Sauvage Yard, 37, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.
Caution.—All Casks should bear the Trade Mark.

M'CARROLL, CUMBERLAND-STREET.—
Free trade for ever, and glorious "Free selection,"
Will put the country in the right direction;
Let nothing stop us, we should speed the plough;
For want of that see what we are brought to now.
Our empty stores Australia has not filled,
Our lands lay waste by man as yet untilled,
From foreign ports we get our vast supplies,
While agriculture languishes and dies;
But free selection has it wisely planned
That every man may till his piece of land,
And rear a race of hardy sons of toil,
To bring a nation's wealth from our neglected soil,
A line of peasantry, Australians bold,
More vital to the State than all our fields of gold.
The plough will flourish, and our wealth increase,
When fields of gold may altogether cease,
With wealthy squatters, and with free selection,
We'll meet the world, and ask for no protection.
And now M'Carroll lets the public know
This week his prices are so very low,
That while the wholesale market rules so high
He retails cheaper than the trade can buy.
No broken pledges he has ever made;
'Tis seen this winter how he rules the trade.
The poor must live, and have enough to eat
Winter's the season they're in want of meat
Again he says cheer up, and never fear,
There's plenty for you while M'Carroll's here.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3½d	Spice beef ..	.. 5d
Fore ditto ditto ..	.. 2½d	Round beef, cooked	.. 4d
By whole or half sheep.	3d	German sausage	.. 4d
Mutton chops ..	.. 3½d	Black pudding	.. 3d
Rump steak ..	.. 3d	Beef sausage..	.. 1½d
Beef steak ..	.. 1½d	Pork ditto	.. 6d
Boiling beef ..	.. 1½d	Legs of pork ..	.. 5d
Corned beef ..	.. 1½d	Loins of pork ..	.. 5d
Best ribs of roast beef..	2½d	Veal ..	.. 4d
Sirloin ditto ..	.. 3d	Suet ..	.. 5d
Hind quarter beef	.. 2d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Fore quarter beef	.. 1½d	Ditto, by the piece	.. 4d
White pudding	.. 4d	Brawn ..	.. 3d
Ox tongues, each	1s 6d	Tripe ..	.. 4d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, close to the watch-house.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.—The cheapest house in Sydney, for groceries of first quality, is Haymarket House, 611, George-street.

FAMILIES requiring first-class GROCERIES at the lowest prices should call at R. S. TIGHE'S, 611, George-street.

COUNTRY SETTLERS, before proceeding elsewhere to purchase, would find it to their advantage to call at Haymarket House.

HOUSEKEEPERS studying economy should purchase their GROCERIES at R. S. TIGHE'S, 611, George-street.

R. S. TIGHE, Haymarket House, is selling finer and whiter SUGARS cheaper than any other House in the trade.

FOR TEAS and COFFEE of superior excellence, try R. S. Tighe, 611, George-street.

R. S. TIGHE, Haymarket House, 611, George-street. New currants at 4d per lb.; raisins at 6d; strong useful tea at 1s 6d; and sperm candles at 9d per packet, Melbourne moulds; fine flour at mill prices, &c., &c.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned have on SALE, FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's superfine extra silk-dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed household
Randall's superfine
Kruger's superfine
Johnston's wire-dressed
Both's superfine.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals:—
Arrols' pale India ale, in bottle
Harvey's Highland malt whisky, in quarter-casks
German fancy baskets, in cases
Twine, 2 and 3 ply, in casks
French ornamental timepieces
Bohemian glass vases, in cases
Flint glassware, cut and pressed, in casks
Earthenware and china breakfast ware, in crates and casks
Assorted crates of earthenware for storekeepers.
MASON, BROTHERS, 15, Bridge-street.

SCHNAPPS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, Wolfe's Aromatic SCHNAPPS, in quarts and pints. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

RYE BREAD, at SHADLER'S Machine Bread Bakery, 69, Hunter-street East.

ADELAIDE WHEAT. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Superfine, Households, and Seconds. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—100 lb. and 50 lb. bags. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON, Auctioneer and Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Horses, Carriages, &c., has for SALE, 3 pairs of Buggy Horses, comprising pair chesnuts, pair black, and pair bays; also, 8 good Saddle and Single Harness Horses. Repository, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand BUGGIES and HARNESS, cheap. Gibson's Horse Repository.

FOR SALE, first-class colonial-built Light Phaeton BUGGY, by Arthur, suitable for single or double harness. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, COIR FIBRE and cheap Pearl Sago. F. G. LENDER and CO., 58, New Pitt-street.

IMPROVED Disc Lever Beer MACHINES, Spirit Measures, &c. PARKES and CO., 2, Wynyard-sq.

GAS CHANDELIERS.—2, 3, 5, and 6 lights. PARKES and CO., 2, Wynyard-square.

PAPERHANGINGS.—24 cases and bales will be landed in a few days from the Cape Horn.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Ceilings, Marbles, and Satin Papers now landing. W. RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—24 cases, all of the latest designs, per Cape Horn. Royal Blue House, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Beautiful Satin Papers, quite new, 1s 6d per roll. WALTER RENNY, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—White Marble Ceiling Paper, from 6d per roll. WALTER RENNY, Royal Blue House, Pitt-street.

EXCELLENT Dinner Sherry and Port, 24s per dozen, 10s 6d per gallon. R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-st.

ORANGE TREES for SALE, one and two years old. Mrs. MEIKLE, Ryde.

NOW LANDING.—Caustic Soda, Colza Oil, in hogsheads and drums. Gilfillan and Co., Macquarie-place.

BONE DUST. BONE DUST. BONE DUST.—The best sample in the market to be had at Messrs. Jones and Co.'s Wharf, Pyrmont. Price, £5 10s. per ton, without bags, or £6 5s. including bags. Apply either at the Wharf, or to Mr. BAASS, at Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

BONES. BONES. BONES.—Highest price given for fresh Bones, delivered at JONES and CO.'S Wharf at Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

LUCERNE, colonial grown, fine sample; Red and White Clover, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Couch Grass, Italian Rye Grass (true). Collection Garden Vegetable Seeds, sufficient for cropping half an acre, 21s. Flower Seeds, &c. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

BUTLER and M'CULLOCH'S Genuine SEEDS for the Kitchen Garden, Flower Garden, and Farm, specially selected for exportation, and carefully packed for all climates. Complete collections of vegetable and flower seeds, from £1 to £10 each. Descriptive priced catalogues post free to all parts of the world. Merchants liberally treated with. BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

500 EMPTY HOGSHEADS for SALE, cheap. COWAN and ISRAEL, 9, Sussex-street.

SEED OATS.—Seed Oats on SALE, HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-st.

MEHAN'S, STEWART'S, and GLENFORTH WHISKY. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheapest house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-st.

BEST Newcastle COAL, Breeze, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

COAL (best Newcastle), Wood, Breeze, and Charcoal, at E. HOLLOWAY'S, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS.—COALS, from the New Workings of the Bulli Mines, Twenty Shillings per Ton delivered. These coals give an intense heat, leave no cinder, and are wholly free from slate, small, and stone. Indisputable evidence certifies to the fact that more than fifty per cent. is saved by the use of this valuable fuel. Terms, cash on or before delivery. Address E. HOLLOWAY, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, screened Newcastle (Woodford), delivered 21s. per ton. Address orders to Secretary, 324, George-st.

OREGON PINE.—FOR SALE by the undersigned, the balance of the cargo of superior TIMBER, by Ellen Southard, from Puget's Sound. DIBBS and CO., Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

RICHMOND RIVER SAW MILLS.—BRECKINRIDGE, BROTHERS, beg to notify that they have appointed Mr. R. NOTT, of 634, Brickfield-hill, AGENT for the sale of Timber from these Mills, and that he is now prepared to supply the trade, builders, and others with the following, of the best description, at the lowest market rates.
Pine boards and scantlings, all sizes
Cedar scantlings for turners
T and G pine boards—a superior article, and very cheap
Planed shelving, various widths, &c., &c., &c.

50,000 SLATES, now landing ex Cornwallis, and Beemah. W. Cary, Railway Bridge Stores.

GALVANIZED IRON, all lengths and gauges, Guttering Pipe, and Ridge Capping. W. CARY.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SLATES.—Best Bangor Slates, Deal Battens, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine and Parramatta sts.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet; Spouting, Ridging, Piping, Nails, Screws, Bolts and Nuts, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; branch yard, Parramatta-street.

600,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Oregon TIMBER, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD, G. and T. Flooring, Joists, Scantling, &c., cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

GALVANIZED corrugated and plain iron, guttering, tubing, &c. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

REGISTER GRATES, various designs, now landing. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

85,000 BEST Blue Bangor SLATES, ex Mataura, and Trebolgan. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-st.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. W. JOLLY & Co., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

500,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon Deals, cheap. 100,000 feet T. and G. Oregon and hardwood boards
A large quantity of useful scantling, 6s per 100 feet
200,000 Hobart Town shingles, 15s per 1000
Lime, laths, 5 and 6 feet palings, doors, sashes
Pickets, ladders, cedar, &c., at the lowest possible rates.
TAYLOR'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

ENAMELLED and JAPANNED HIDES, 35s. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—All the best brands. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany-st., Chippendale.

COUNTESS SLATES, 20 x 10. BEAUMONT and WALLER, opposite Railway gate, Botany-street.

FOR SALE, a good Milch GOAT and KID. Apply at No. 111, Bourke-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a PONY; light Spring-cart and Harness, all over Hogskin Saddle and Bridle; one lot, or separate. Apply J. CLIFFORD, Ironmonger, Botany Road, Redfern.

FOR SALE, HORSE, TIP-CART, HARNESS. Stand trial. ARCHER, Derwent-st., Glebe Road.

EIGHT BLOCKS of excellent SHEEP COUNTRY, near the Peak Downs, with or without stock.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the undermentioned first-class Cattle Stations:—
MONDURAN, on the Kolan, in the Burnett and Wide Bay districts, with about 7000 head of cattle.
MILTON, on the Boyne, in the Port Curtis district, with about 14,000 head of cattle.
For full particulars apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS and CO., Sydney.

TWO VALUABLE CATTLE STATIONS in New South Wales; also, several excellent SHEEP and CATTLE PROPERTIES in Queensland, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Parisian-built Barouche.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from L. Sentis, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, August 1st, at 12 o'clock,
A new and handsome barouche to make either a close or open carriage, very roomy and light, either for one or two horses, with all the latest improvements, and well-adapted for any one wishing to make one carriage answer both purposes.
To be seen at the Bazaar.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Readford to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 27th July, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. Mackenzie to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's,
220 head of prime fat bullocks and speyed cows.
They would be a first-rate lot for exportation, being very quiet.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp,
About 100 fat ewes. No reserve.

WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, July 27th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, July 28, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
119 casks tallow
700 hides
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin) will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 27th July, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
70 bales wool
1000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
☞ Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 28th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Wool and sheepskins;
And at his Produce Stores, TO-MORROW, Friday,
Tallow, hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Abbott.

To Builders, Cabinetmakers, General Dealers and others.

On the Premises, 51, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Stanley-street,
The whole of the stock of cedar and deal boards, comprising 2 inch, 1½ inch, ¾, ½, 2½, 1, 3 inch planks, doors, stiles, rails, mouldings, cuttings, architraves, stair steps, framing, large iron column, crabwinch, poles, ladders, sashes, sundry lumber, lot of old timber, mortising machine, flooring cramps, benches, &c., &c.
Also,
Horse, cart, and harness, &c.
Terms, cash before delivery.

No. 6, Glebe Road.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. ASHER will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 6, Glebe Road, near the University Hotel, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
Chests of drawers, chairs, dining and dressing tables, bedstead and bedding, horsehair mattress, sofa, washstands, towel horse, crockery and glasses, dresser, kitchen utensils, plated cruet frames, lamps, sherry wine, ale, &c.
Terms, cash.

The HOUSE to be LET. Immediate possession.

On FRIDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
☞ Valuable Library of Useful and Scientific Works.
To Booksellers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and valuable library of useful and scientific works, handsomely bound.
Terms, cash.

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES.

Tea, Sugar, Rice, Soap, Candles, &c.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 28th July.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, No. 563, George-street (between Liverpool and Goulburn streets), on FRIDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of groceries, &c., consisting of
Tea, sugar, rice, soap, oatmeal
Sperm and mould candles, soda, salt
Salad and castor oils, jams, bottled fruits
Salmon, lobsters, herrings, sardines
Pickles, mustard, blue, starch, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

Australian Pawn Office.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 95, King-street, on MONDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock, a.m.
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker, 90, Parramatta-street, according to specific dates, viz.:—
1864.
December 1st, gold guard, dress; 2nd, 2 rings; 3rd, 4 sheets; 5th, nugget, locket and key, lever clock; 6th, 3 white shirts; 8th, silver hunting lever watch 5012 and guard, mantle and 3 antimacassars; 13th, boy's coat, trousers, coat, trousers, and vest, quilt; 14th, silver verge watch 1266, and ring; 15th, dress, tablecloth, 2 pieces baby linen, and valance; 17th, pilot coat; 20th, cloth mantle; 21st, ring in box; 29th, dress, silver geneva watch 14722; 31st, dress, ring.
1865.
January 1st, coat; 3rd, single barrel gun, pair wellington boots; 4th, silver hunting geneva watch and guard, 2 sheets, and 2 tablecloths, brooch in case; 7th, gold verge watch 2789, 10 pieces sundry clothing; 9th, pair wellington boots; 12th, 3 rings, 2 shawls, and 6 pieces clothing; 16th, coat, trousers, and vest; 2 mantles; 21st, feather pillow and 6 pieces clothing; 24th, gents' ring, petticoat, palatine, bed valence, and sundry jewellery, 2 pillows and vest, pieces clothing, 2 sheets, dress, skirt, and vest, pair trousers; 26th, dress; 30th, dress.
February 1st, silk dress; 4th, 6 rings; 6th, 3 feather pillows; 9th, 3 white shirts; 11th, silver hunting geneva watch 16305, dress and skirt, 4 dresses; 13th, pair trousers; 16th, quilt and blanket; 20th, 2 sheets and 2 shirts; 21st, satin dress, silver geneva watch 2880 and 3244; 25th, skirt and jacket, 2 shawls, &c.; 27th, coat, trousers, and vest; 28th, clock, crape shawl in box, silver verge watch, 4 silver spoons, 6 rings.
March 1st, locket, 4 pieces gold, and 3 rings; 3rd, feather bed; 4th, eight-day clock; 6th, sac coat; 7th, 2 coats, trousers, and boots, chemise, petticoat, drawers, and calico; 9th, coat, trousers, and vest; 10th, brooch; 11th, shawl and 2 bedgowns, coat, trousers, and 2 vests; 13th, coat and 2 vests, dress piece and lining; 16th, coat; 20th, coat, trousers, and vest; 24th, gold pencil case, vest, and 4 pieces; 25th, petticoat and 7 pieces sundries, 2 dresses, and workbox; 27th, dress and shawl, 2 pairs boots, uppers; 29th, dress and shawl, 2 pairs uppers, ring, piece print, silver verge watch 3479 and guard.
Also a number of pledges of 5s and under.

Auction Sale.

THIS DAY.
Watches and Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches and jewellery
New and second-hand clothing.
2 revolvers and double-barrel carbines.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY, 27th July, 1865.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, AND EFFECTS.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.
Highly Important
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.

Comprising
Pianoforte, by Lambert, and Music Stool
Walnut, Rosewood, Drawing and Dining Room Suites
Card Tables, Easy Chairs
Chiffonieres, Music Waggon
Drawing Room Oval Tables
Chimney Glass
Skeleton Clock and Stand
Oval-Gilt Mirror, with sconces
Dressing Tables and Washstands, with marble tops
Cheval and Toilet Glasses, marble tops
Bookcase, with chiffoniere
D Tables and leaf
Sideboards
Rosewood, Occasional, and Cane-seated Chairs
Toilet Tables
Hall Lamp, variegated glass
Couches, Morocco and Horsehair
Refrigerator
Fender and Fireirons, bronze and steel, &c., &c., &c.
Also, ENGRAVINGS, framed, viz.,
Coronation, Garrick Club, The Combat, Wounded Hound, The School, Christ blessing little Children (Claxton), Ten Virgins, Many Returns of the Day, Happy Land, Goldsmith's Early Days, Goldsmith and Landlady, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms THIS DAY, 27th July, 1865, at 11,
The whole of the really good and substantial household furniture, engravings, and effects (the property of a gentleman leaving the colony), as above described.
, On view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th July, 1865.

Extensive and Highly Important Auction Sale of
ELEGANT MODERN FURNITURE
PIER GLASSES, elaborately carved
CHEVAL GLASSES
TOILET GLASSES
IRON BEDSTEADS.
Also,
FURNITURE IN FRAMEWORK.

, On view at the Rooms. The public are respectfully desired to inspect.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Furniture Warehousemen
And the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to submit for public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 27th July, 1865, at 11,
Invoices of SUPERB MODERN FURNITURE, viz.,
Handsome rosewood, mahogany, and walnut drawing-room suites, in rich Utrecht velvet, tabarets, and damasks
Ditto ditto ditto, blue and gold
Ditto ditto ditto morocco
Rosewood and walnut loo and oval-shaped tables
Walnut card-shaped tables
Mahogany winged wardrobes, plate-glass doors and fronts, 6 and 7 feet
Ditto ditto ditto, without glass doors
Gents' and press ditto ditto, 4 feet 6 inches
Dining tables, 9 feet by 4 feet 6 inches; flower and fancy tables
5 feet x 4 feet 6 inches solid mahogany pedestal office tables, leather tops, embossed
Walnut and rosewood chiffonieres, plate-glass back and doors, marble tops
Seven feet mahogany bookcase, plate-glass doors
Very superior 6 and 7 feet Spanish mahogany sideboards, plate-glass backs
Telescope dining tables, spare leaves (13 feet)
3-tier mahogany dinner waggons
Hall tables, with and without plate-glass backs
Hall tables, marble tops
Hall chairs, handsomely carved
Marble top washstands and toilet tables, with drawers, handsome carved trusses, &c., and plate-glass backs
Library chairs, covered in morocco
Easy chairs, ditto ditto
Round marble tables, davenports
Mahogany chairs, whatnots
Chest of drawers, 5 feet to 4 feet 6 inches
Chest drawers, round corners, with bonnet drawers
Sofa and couches covered in morocco, silk tabaret, &c.
Sycamore and other fancy drawing-room chairs, &c.

GLASSES.
Richly carved chimney glasses, 36 x 24, 40 x 30 to 60 x 50
Cheval glasses, assorted sizes
Toilet ditto, ditto ditto, with and without marble tops.

IRON BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, &c.
4-post bedsteads, with head and foot rails
Children's cots, iron stretchers, assorted sizes
Horsehair mattresses, in linen union ticks, &c.

FURNITURE IN FRAMEWORK.
Walnut suites of frames, with chairs to match
Mahogany chair frames
Rosewood and walnut music-stool frames, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th July, 1865.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, COMPLETE, BY HOWES, LONDON, with CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL STAND.

, On view at the Rooms.

To Astronomers
To Opticians
To Master Mariners
To Shipowners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th July, 1865, at 11,
One splendid astronomical telescope, complete, by Howes, London (4 feet), with slides, cap, &c., in mahogany case, with terrestrial and celestial stands
Intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect the above.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

CUT GLASSWARE.
Pint and Quart Decanters, engraved, plain, &c.
Wines, Champagnes, Jugs
Caraffes and tops, large and small
Green Finger Cups
Arch-ribbed Goblets
Tall Ale Glasses
Twisted Pillar ditto ditto
Tumbler Bowl Ale, Arch-ribbed, &c. &c.

Important to Glassware Dealers, Buyers for the Interior, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11,
15 packages of cut glassware.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
CAVENDISH TOBACCO.

Without any Reserve.

On account of whom it may concern.

Slightly damaged by sea water.
Childey and Jones's Southern Twist.

Important
To Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Campbell's Bonded Stores, Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11,
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
On account of whom it may concern, slightly damaged by sea water,
3 half-tierces Childey and Jones's Southern twist
2 ditto ditto ditto, sound.
Also,
NEGROHEAD CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
20 quarter-tierces negrohead twist tobacco
55 boxes Bucknors, 10's
50 ditto Isabella, 10's, &c., &c., &c.
To close accounts.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

Electroplated Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11,
5 packages electroplated ware, viz.,—
Cruets, candlesticks, baskets, peppers, mustards, tea and coffee sets, &c.
Terms at sale.

Earthenware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11,
7 packages assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

Galvanised Iron
Nails, Hammers
Hand and Back Saws
Lamps, Shovels
Axes, Picks, Screws, &c.

To close a shipment.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11,
The above goods.
To close a shipment.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

REGISTER STOVES
HALF-REGISTER DITTO
ELLIPTIC DITTO.

To Builders, Contractors, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY; 28th July, 1865, at 11,
50 register stoves, assorted patterns
50 half-register ditto, ditto
25 elliptic ditto, ditto.
, In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 475, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

The entire Household Furniture throughout the house.
Also
Stock-in-Trade,
Consisting of
Fancy Goods
Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, &c.
Glassware
Shop Fixtures, and
Gas Fittings.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Tobacconists, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from Mr. A. J. Levey to sell by public auction, on the premises, 475, George-street, THIS DAY, July 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and kitchen requisites; also,
The stock-in-trade, consisting of fancy goods, tobacco pipes assorted, glassware, shop fixtures, and gas fittings.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant Parian Gilt Vases and Figures
Toys of the best description
Fancy Goods
Jewellery, assorted
P. M. and Japan Tea Trays
Clocks, Pocket Books
Cigar Cases, &c., &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

To Buyers of Toys, Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant Parian gilt vases and figures
Toys, fancy goods
Jewellery, clocks, trays
Pocket books and cigar cases.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes.

125 Packages, just landed ex Nineveh.
From the favourite manufacturer, Louis Isenberg.

THIS DAY, July 27th.

To Shippers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers, Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, July the 27th, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
125 packages boots and shoes,
Comprising a choice assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods, all suitable for the season, and especially selected for the requirement of this market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ The trade are specially invited to be punctual in their attendance.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

Stationery, Account Books
Printing and Packing Papers.

To Stationers
To Printers, Grocers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, account books, &c., comprising
Blue and cream laid and wove note and letter papers, assorted weights
Printing demy, 13, 16, and 18 lbs.
Blue laid foolscap, assorted weights
Coloured tissue paper
White ditto ditto
Double small-hand
Blue laid envelopes
Cream laid ditto
Official envelopes
36-line brief
Paste boards, white and brown
Playing cards, plain and gold backs
Quill pens, quills
Pencils, penholders, Gillot's steel pens
Williams' magnum bonum pens
Medium ledgers, full calf, half-calf, bound, and half-bound, assorted
Demy ditto, ditto ditto
Medium journals, ditto ditto
Demy ditto, ditto ditto
Cash books, assorted
Letter books, memorandum books
Exercise and copybooks
Double double demy
Printing inks, writing inks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, July 31st.

Preliminary Notice.

The Tower Inn.
Opposite the Railway Station.

The Goodwill, Lease, and License of the above well-situated Public House; also,
The Household Furniture, Bar Utensils, and Effects.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. G. O. Gorrick to sell by auction, on the premises, Tower Inn, opposite the Railway Station, on MONDAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Further particulars will be published.

TUESDAY, August 1st.

At the Brisbane Inn, corner of Kent and Druitt streets.

Substantial and Useful Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of—
Chairs, Tables, Couches, Sofas, Chiffonieres
Pier Glasses, Oil Paintings, and Engravings
Carpets, Oil Cloth
Iron and Cedar Bedsteads, Palliasses
Mattresses and Bedding, Washstands and Fittings, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses
Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, the Brisbane Inn, corner of Kent and Druitt streets, on TUESDAY, August 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture and effects, as above.

Unreserved Sale by Auction,
On TUESDAY, 1st August.

Of General Merchandise, Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c., &c.
For Cash.

, No Goods will be offered unless at least a portion are for positively unreserved sale.

To Merchants, Importers, Speculators, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of goods, including groceries, teas, oilmen's stores, beer, saddlery, wines, spirits, flour, mess-beef, damaged candles, various parcels of sugar, to close shipments, and sundries.
No reserve.
Terms, not cash.

BRIGHT AMBER ROSIN.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close a consignment.
85 Barrels
Ex Keying, from New York.
In lots to suit purchasers.

To Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, Soap Boilers, Ironmongers, Shipbuilders, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 28th July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Keying, from New York,
85 barrels finest bright amber rosin.
A very superior sample, the whole of which will positively be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

Finest Virginia Negrohead Tobacco.
Ex Mataura, from Liverpool.
C. L. Baldwin's Crown Brand,
and T. H. Woody and Co.'s finest Negrohead.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Australian Bond,
FRIDAY, 28th July.

To Merchants, Speculators, Tobacconists, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on FRIDAY, 28th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Mataura,
20 half-tierces C. L. Baldwin's Crown brand, negrohead
15 tierces T. H. Woody and Co.'s finest negrohead, manufactured by the foreman of the late David Dunlop, manufacturer of the celebrated Lion brand tobacco. Also,
Cavendish, 10's and ½ lbs.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco, Tobacco.
To Tobacconists, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, &c.

NEGROHEAD and CAVENDISH.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale in Leigh's Bond,
FRIDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, on FRIDAY, 28th July, immediately after the sale at the Australian Bond,
Ex Walter Hood,
4 half-tierces Negrohead
50 ¼-boxes Cavendish.
Ex John Duthie,
27 half-tierces Negrohead
54 ¼-boxes Cavendish.
Ex Strathdon,
11 half-tierces Negrohead.
Ex Canaan,
36 ¼-boxes Cavendish.
The whole of the above is for positive sale without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

CHOICE HAVANNAH CIGARS.—GENUINE.

1 Case—10,000.
Brand—"H. Upmann."

For Sale by Auction in Leigh's Bond,
FRIDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, on FRIDAY, 28th July, immediately after the sale at the Australian Bond,
1 case, containing 10,000 very choice genuine Havannah cigars.
Terms, liberal.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Finest Aromatic ¼-lb. Tobacco
Superior 10's.
Best Swiss Cigars.

For Sale by Auction, at Leigh's Bond.
On FRIDAY MORNING.

Without the slightest reserve.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, on FRIDAY, 28th July, at 12 o'clock (immediately after the sale at the Australian Bond),
12 boxes superior 10.'s, Cavendish, "Oronoko"
15 cases aromatic ¼-lb. tobacco, "Indian Queen"
25 ditto, each 10,000, best Swiss cigars.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.
22 Cases, ex Earl Dalhousie.
Highly Important Unreserved Auction, at Leigh's Bond.

FRIDAY MORNING.

To Tobacconists, Merchants, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, on FRIDAY, 28th July, at 12 o'clock prompt,
Without the slightest reserve,
2 cases, each 10,000, Queen's cigars, La Purezza
5 ditto, each 10,000, La Teresita
5 ditto, each 10,000, Por Larranaga
5 ditto, each 10,000, Londres
5 ditto, each 10,000, El Parrameno.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

IMPORTANT
To Gunsmiths, Ironmongers, Shippers to New Zealand and the adjoining colonies, Sportsmen, and others.

Large Unreserved Sale by Auction of
PATENT FIREARMS.

TRANTER'S Patent Double Trigger REVOLVERS, in mahogany cases, with fittings complete.
ADAMS' Patent REVOLVERS, in oak and mahogany cases, with implements and fittings complete
ADAMS' Patent REVOLVERS, with movable butts, in mahogany cases, with implements and fittings
CALISHER and TERRY'S 30 Bore Patent CARBINES, with implements complete.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 31st July.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A splendid assortment of patent firearms, as above.
, Samples will be on view on Saturday.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c.
Now landing from the Earl Dalhousie, and British Peer.

On THURSDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Tweed jumpers
Crimean shirts
White shirts, W. and B.
Boys' and youths' ditto
Oil baize
White dimities
French merinos
Cloth mantles
Horrocks' longcloths
Flannel shirts
Twilled jeanettes
Cambric handkerchiefs
Waterproof coats
Black cloth sacs
Fancy tweed trousers
Terms, liberal.

Unreserved Sale, THIS DAY.

Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

By order of the Consignees.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Gent's fancy suits
Boys' and youths' Napoleon cord trousers
Black doe trousers
Felt hats
Fancy doe trousers.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed ex Earl of Dalhousie.

Joshua Joseph and Sons'
Homan and Co.'s
Dawson and Sons'.

TUESDAY, 1st August, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY,
120 trunks boots and shoes, from the above favourite makers.
Terms, liberal.

Stock of Drapery, Clothing, &c.

In the Estate of J. H. Gorman, Campbelltown.
By order of Mr. F. Humphrey, Official Assignee.

FRIDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY 28th,
The stock of drapery, clothing, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Woolpacks, Byzantine Shirts, L.W. Half-hose.

TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 28th, at 11,
N in diamond over J,
1—50 woolpacks, 10½ lb., slightly damaged
19-20— 2 bales, each 75, 10½ lb., ditto.
N,
696+36 dozen byzantine shirts, slightly damaged
670—36 ditto ditto ditto ditto
2 cases lambswool half-hose.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important and Great Unreserved Auction Sale, on the Premises of Messrs. Stanford and Co., Pitt-street,
On THURSDAY, the 27th instant,
comprising the entire Stock of
Kerosene Lamps, of all descriptions
Globes
Chimneys
Wicks
Shades
Kerosene Oil, &c., &c.

In consequence of the expiration of the lease, and their intention to relinquish that part of their business, all the shipments will be positively sold without reserve to the highest bidders.

To Ironmongers
To Country Buyers
To Storekeepers
To the Kerosene Lamp Trade generally.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Stanford and Co. to sell by auction, on their premises, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Their entire stock of
Kerosene lamps
Globes
Chimneys
Wicks
Shades
Comprising
Hand lamps
Chamber ditto
Reading ditto
Parlour ditto
Bronze and relief drawing-room lamps
Hand lamps with coffee-pots, complete
Convex hand lanterns
Stable lanterns, various sizes
2, 3, 4, and 6 light chandeliers, assorted
Gaseliers, for gas or kerosene
Kerosene chimneys, all sizes
Kerosene wicks, ditto
Kerosene oil, various brands, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The auctioneers would beg to call the particular attention of the trade to this highly important sale, comprising the largest assortment and most suitable lot of goods ever offered for public competition in this colony.

Palmer's Patent Candles
Palmer's Patent Lamps.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 27th July.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at the premises of Messrs. Stanford and Co., Kerosene Oil Warehouse, Pitt street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
M 113, No. 72 to 76,
5 cases assorted sizes Palmer's patent candles
5 ditto Palmer's patent lamps, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Emigrants' Fittings,
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

To Builders
To Contractors, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Trebolgan,
Emigrants' fittings.
Terms, cash.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Smith and M'Lean's.
17 Cases.
7 and 8 feet lengths, 26 guage.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Trebolgan, ———, master, from Liverpool.
Ship damaged.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, on Campbell's Wharf, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

Highly Important to
Ironmongers
Builders
Contractors
Country Buyers
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
S. A.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Nos. 76-79—10 cases Smith's and M'Lean's galvanized corrugated iron, each 50 sheets, 26 guage, 7 feet lengths ..	3	15	1	1
Nos. 80-86—7 cases ditto ditto ditto each 50 sheets, 26 gauge, 8 feet lengths	3	1	2	13
17 cases, equal to	6	16	3	14

Terms, cash.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Smith and M'Lean's.
130 Cases.
6, 7, 8, and 9 feet lengths, 26 gauge.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Trebolgan, ——, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, on Campbell's Wharf, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly Important to
Ironmongers
Builders
Contractors
Country Buyers
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 28th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Trebolgan,
130 cases Smith and M'Lean's galvanized corrugated iron, viz.,
Ex Trebolgan,
SA,

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Nos. 1-19,				
19 cases, each 50 sheets, 6 feet, 26 gauge	6	4	1	20
Nos. 30-89, 130-149,				
60 ditto, ditto, 7 feet, 26 ditto..	..23	16	0	2
Nos. 87-119, 136-7,				
35 ditto, ditto, 8 feet, 26 ditto..	..15	6	0	19
Nos. 120-129, 150-155,				
16 ditto, ditto, 9 feet, 26 ditto..	.. 8	9	3	13
130 cases, equal to	Tons 53	16	1	27

Terms, cash.

Genuine Manila Cigars.

FRIDAY, 28th July.
At 12 o'clock.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Melrose,
OCP—6 cases Manila cigars, each 10,000.
Terms at sale.

Coffee.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
230 small bags coffee.
Terms at sale.

Sugars, in Small Bags.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, Merchants, and the Trade generally.
For Unreserved Sale, to Close the Balances of the Cargoes
Ex FAIRY ROCK,
Ex MELROSE.

Samples now at the Rooms.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Fairy Rock,
DY—
750 small bags sugar
AB—
250 ditto ditto.
Ex Melrose,
No. 4— 140 bags sugar
5— 39 ditto ditto
6—1000 small bags ditto
8— 75 bags sugar
9— 200 ditto ditto
10— 46 ditto ditto
12— 190 ditto ditto
17— 120 ditto ditto
21— 290 ditto ditto
23— 30 ditto ditto
25— 130 ditto ditto
27— 30 ditto ditto
29— 350 ditto ditto
31— 90 ditto ditto
33— 190 ditto ditto
35— 145 ditto ditto
39— 40 small bags ditto
40— 68 ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

NORTHERN CROWN TEA.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
At the City Mart, FRIDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important to Wholesale and Family Grocers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

557 PACKAGES CHOICE BREAKFAST CONGOUS.
Balance of the well-known and highly approved shipment, shut out ex Northern Crown, and transhipped
Ex Atrevida.
Also
176 Boxes finest Gunpowder,
Ex Helen.
586 Boxes finest Breakfast Congou
550 Boxes superior ditto ditto
750 Boxes fine ditto ditto
Ex Narcisse.

N.B.—Samples of the above will be at the Rooms on and after THURSDAY next, and the trade are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity of purchasing a really good useful tea.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Henry Moore to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Short shipped per Northern Crown, and just arrived per Atrevida,
HM in diamond,
No. 23—117 boxes finest breakfast congou
8—140 half-chests ditto ditto.
HM over FC,
No. 1—200 half-chests fine congou
2—100 ditto ditto ditto
3—100 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Ellen,
HM in diamond,
176 boxes finest gunpowder.
Ex Narcisse,
No. 1- 5—583 boxes choice breakfast congous
6-10—550 boxes superior ditto ditto
11-15—750 boxes fine ditto ditto.
☞ The especial attention of the trade is directed to the above very choice shipment of superior tea, the whole of which will be for positive sale.
Terms at sale.

Rice
Gunny Bags
Hemp Lines
Ditto Twine.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Camilla, Martin, from Calcutta.
More or less damaged.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Ironmongers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Camilla,
PK,
430 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged
45 ditto ditto, much damaged by sea water
29 ditto ditto, ditto by oil
GB,
4 bales gunny bags, much damaged by sea water
PK,
5 bales gunny bags, slightly damaged
32 bundles hemp lines, slightly damaged by sea water
23 ditto ditto, much ditto
6 ditto hemp twine, slightly ditto
27 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Castor Oil.

To Druggists, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, Engineers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
20 hogsheads castor oil.
Terms at sale.

Vanilla.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

To Perfumers, Druggists, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and Co. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
One case Vanilla.
Terms at sale.

Oregon Pine Timber.
Entire Cargo of the barque Glimpse, just arrived from British Columbia.

TUESDAY, 1st August.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers to the neighbouring Colonies, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
T. and G. Flooring Boards
Rough Shelving Boards
Deals
Scantling
Square Timber and Spars.

This cargo of Oregon Pine has been cut and shipped at the mills, under the personal supervision of Captain Myles, who was greatly assisted in making a selection suitable to this market by the experience gained on a former trip; every effort will be made to have a sufficient quantity of the cargo landed before the day of sale, to enable buyers to see and judge for themselves.
290,872 feet

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by J. C. Myles, Esq., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Glimpse,
FLOORING BOARDS.
731 pieces T. and G., 6 x 1½
8871 ditto scantling, 6 x 1
996 ditto ditto, 3 x 2
485 ditto ditto, 4 x 2
572 ditto ditto, 6 x 2
512 ditto ditto, 4 x 3
368 ditto ditto, 6 x 3
8 ditto ditto, 5 x 3, 8 by 3.
ROUGH BOARDS.
1288 pieces, 12 x 1.
DEALS.
596 pieces, 9 x 3
422 ditto, 11 x 3
10 ditto, 12 x 3, 13 x 3, 14 x 3.
SQUARE TIMBER.
17 pieces, 6 x 6
34 ditto, 8 x 8
36 ditto, 10 x 10
21 ditto, 12 x 12
6 ditto, 14 x 14
4 ditto, 16 x 16.
Terms at sale.

LAKE GEORGE.

That beautifully situated Estate on the borders of LAKE GEORGE, known as
WANDRADINE;
together with
6000 SHEEP, more or less,
and 1250 CATTLE, more or less.
A very choice herd.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early day in August next, of which due notice will be given,
The above first-class country mansion and estate, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

MONDAY NEXT, 31st JULY.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

By order of the Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Messrs. HENRIQUES and CO.

The following Important and Valuable Properties :—
ROCKHAMPTON.
FREEHOLDS.

LOT 1.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, at the corner of WILLIAM and KENT STREETS, upon which are erected those substantial premises known as the FREEMASONS' ARMS HOTEL.

LOT 2.—ONE ACRE OF LAND, having 500 feet frontage to the DAWSON ROAD, and bounded by ATHELSTANE and SHORT STREETS.

LOT 3.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND, in the parish of KARKOL (being portion No. 31), situated on the west bank of the PINK LILY LAGOON, to which it has a considerable frontage.

LEASEHOLDS.
LOT 4.—THIRTY-TWO PERCHES of LAND, having a frontage of 66 feet to QUAY-STREET, being allotment No. 5 of section 105, held under lease from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., having about 20 years to run, at the nominal ground-rent of £19 per annum, with power of purchase.

LOT 5.—HALF AN ACRE, having a frontage to BOLSOVER-STREET, being allotment No. 14 of section 27, held under lease from Thomas Holt, Esq., having about 19 years to run, and subject to a ground-rent of £20 per annum, with power of purchase, together with cottage residence, &c.

LOT 6.—FIFTEEN ACRES TWO ROODS and FIFTEEN PERCHES of LAND, near the reserve for public recreation, being allotment No. 43, held under lease from Thomas Holt, Esq., having about 19 years to run, and subject to a ground-rent of £15 per annum, with power of purchase.

YAAMBA.
FREEHOLDS.
LOT 7.—TWO ROODS and Thirty-two and a half Perches of Land, situated in the Town of YAAMBA, having a frontage of 132 feet to BOURKE-STREET, being allotment No. 4 of section No. 1.

LOT 8.—Half an Acre of Land, having a frontage of 132 feet to GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 8 of section 14.

LOT 9.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in AUGUSTUS STREET, being allotment No. 3 of section 14.

LOT 10.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 6 of section 10, with Premises thereon.

LOT 11.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in GIPPS-STREET, being allotment No. 6 of section 14.

SOUTH YAAMBA.
LOT 12.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in MAYOR-STREET, being allotment No. 3 of section 1.

LOT 13.—HALF AN ACRE OF LAND in GLENMORE-STREET, being allotment No. 10 of section 2.

Titles unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. HENRIQUES and CO., of Rockhampton, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 31st JULY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above valuable
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, occupying some of the most important positions in the towns of ROCKHAMPTON and YAAMBA.

Plans on view at the Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained, and deeds of title (which are principally Crown grants) examined.

Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TOWN OF MORUYA.
SUBURBAN BLOCKS 50 and 51, containing 42 ACRES, enclosed with substantial 3-rail fence, together with 4-roomed Cottage Residence, kitchen, water-tank, stables, garden, &c., known as the property of Mr. ALEXANDER MUNRO. Also
SUBURBAN BLOCKS 57 and 58, containing 11 ACRES 2 ROODS 15 PERCHES of rich alluvial valuable land on the south bank of the Moruya River, partially fenced.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described well-known valuable freehold properties in the suburbs of the
TOWN OF MORUYA,
which must positively be disposed of on the above date, by order of the mortgagee.

TITLE, unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Rowley, and Holdsworth, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.

NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

That extensive, richly grassed Station, called
PENTLAND HILLS,
comprising the three blocks, Pentland Hills, Mount Pleasant, and Allandale (selected by Mr. T. M'Clelland), situated on the head waters of the BOLLESTON RIVER, about 240 miles from PORT DENISON, and about 110 miles from CLEVELAND BAY; together with sundry improvements, and
7462 SHEEP (more or less),
all selected from the noted YANDILLA (Darling Downs) flocks, and of which over 5000 are to lamb in August and September next.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, Sydney, on an early date in SEPTEMBER next, of which due notice will be given,
The above valuable pastoral property, full particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.

At Springfield, between Campbelltown and Narellan.

On MONDAY next, July 31st.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above date, at Springfield, near Narellan, the late residence of Samuel Terry Hughes, Esq.,
The whole of the following property, consisting of—
1 team of working bullocks, with dray, bows, yokes, and chains; 1 light horse dray, 1 guard iron dray, ploughs, roller, &c.; 6 pigs, about 200 geese, fowls, and ducks; 1 carriage, 1 neat phaeton, 1 sociable, several sets of carriage and other harness; water truck, casks, tubs, and buckets, churn, cheese vats, milk dishes, scales and weights, chaff-cutter, 3 bags of oats, bridles and saddles, kitchen utensils, &c.
Household furniture, consisting of—
2 large dining tables, large round table, loo and toilet tables, washstands and furniture, 6 iron bedsteads, bedding, and curtains, child's cot, pianoforte, 3 couches, sideboard, 5 chests of drawers, wardrobe, whatnot, two large pier glasses, pictures, dinner sets, china tea service, decanters and glasses, carpeting, hearthrugs, fenders and irons, dish covers, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
In consequence of the shortness of the days, the sale will commence at 11 o'clock sharp.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.
Also, at the same time and place,
A large number of horses and cattle will be offered for sale.

For Sale by Public Auction.

On account of all whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE TULLY has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Shipwrights' Arms Hotel, Market-square, in this City, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The coal barge MINMI, 400 tons burthen, as she now lays stranded and abandoned, adjacent to the Waratah Company's Shoots on the Hunter River, and close to the mainland.
Terms, cash
Newcastle, 25th July.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that a sale of overtime and other goods will be held in the yard at the back of the Custom-house, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs.
Custom-house, Sydney, 10th July.

THE EXHAUSTIBILITY OF THE WORLD.

(*From the Spectator.*)

Almost all European writers, whatever their subject, politics, or society, or science, now tacitly assume that the human race is to progress for ever, or, to state their latest idea more strictly, is to advance steadily for an indefinite period towards a nobler life and a higher civilisation. The idea of a fixed term to history which so greatly influenced the Middle Ages has utterly disappeared; the semi-religious belief in a cataclysm to occur at a distant but visible date, though still entertained, has ceased to be professed by anybody but Dr. Cumming, and does not influence him; and the school of philosophical alarmists who, like Malthus, held that the mites would one day become too numerous for the cheese, or like Liebig, that civilisation will at last produce sterility, has been superseded. The reverie of the politician is no longer of the coming overturn of all things—an idea never absent from the great minds of the first four centuries,—but of a coming millennium when all mankind shall be allied, and the motive force of the European, and the subtle brain of the Arab, and the deft hand of the Mongol shall all be employed together in making earth more lovely and more convenient for its people. When the poet of to-day dreams, it is not of the Judgment, but of the time when "the kindly earth shall slumber lapped in universal law," and his deepest faith is that "through the ages one eternal purpose runs, and the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns." The growing belief in the theory that the antiquity of the human race has been misjudged, that man has developed by constant though fitful starts from the wild savage who shot fish with flint-headed arrows to the Parisian—a belief which seems to us to have a stronger hold than the known facts will justify—deepens that faith in a brilliant earthly future which already affects all thought. Such faiths are perhaps very unpractical, but they have an enormous influence upon effort, upon mental happiness, and even upon politics. They develop among men that habit of postponing the present to the future, that eager straining towards the distant which is to-day the special temptation of the cultivated. The imagination will find a paradise somewhere, and when men seek it in the past they become at heart Conservative, when in the future, Liberals.

It is perhaps very useless to argue as to the scientific reasonableness of this abounding faith in the future, but speculations are not always interesting in proportion to their usefulness, and we may with Mr. Jevons's book on Coal before us, just point out that the modern belief rests on two assumptions, neither of which is proved, and one of which is *prima facie* very improbable indeed. To admit of unlimited progress some one race must be beyond the risk of retrogression, must have in it some antiseptic quality exempting it from the mental decay or arrest of development which has fallen on every race known to man save indeed one. A succession of races will hardly do, for each loses half its vigour in the effort to rise to the level of its decadent rival, the "barbarian," for example, having wasted fourteen hundred years and inestimable vigour in the effort to rise to the point which the Greek when he stopped growing had attained. In some branches of art, as architecture, he has not reached it yet, and in the science of living happily he has only widened the foundations, has not yet built up his superstructure quite so high. The assumption that there is such an enduring race is a very large one. The branch of the Aryan race which we call after its two great twigs, Anglo-Saxon or German, may have in it an exhaustless vitality, a power of indefinite advance, but nothing proves that it is stronger than the Roman plebs which rotted slowly away, or more progressive than the Arab who emerged from his desert to build the Alhambra, and quitted the Alhambra to sink into the Algerine. So clear on this point is the lesson of history, that but for the single exception the idea of longevity in a race might be pronounced unwarrantable. The Jew, however, really has endured throughout history without diminution of vitality or mental power, though the race, under the influence of some still hidden law, has ceased to multiply. Had it, with its unique power of flourishing in all climates, of keeping rosy in Bengal and only becoming sallow in London, multiplied like the Anglo-Saxon, there would now on earth be five hundred millions of Jews. Still Spinoza is not intellectually the inferior of the son of Sirach, or Heine of Asaph, and the race has acquired an addition to its old qualities the new one of adaptability. The Aryan stock *may* have a similar vitality, but the assumption is only justified by a single example, and is opposed to every other. But grant that it endures, will its resources endure also? Is the property of the world exhaustless? Is it a certainty that the supply of light, air, water, heat, and the constituents, whatever they are, of fruitfulness, will allays remain the same? As to light, that may be assumed,—though granting indefinite time, astronomers have something to say on that point,—and in air, we know of no change fatal to man. Water is much more doubtful. The supply has failed in some regions, notably Numidia and the Babylonian Plain, and as the first cause of failure, the denudation of the mountains, is going on at an accelerated rate, the deficiency may extend to regions we do not dream of. It certainly is extending in Lombardy, in the Pyrenean departments of France, and in parts of India—notably Agra and Ghazepore—and Dr. Symons says it has commenced in England, the rainfall having declined some inches in the last few years. Why is it certain that the process must stop short of a point at which food could not be grown when it has not stopped short in Numidia? Water is essential to fruitfulness, and even apart from it is quite certain that there is no such thing as an exhaustion of the soil beyond the reach of science? What will be the reduction of English produce when the supply of guano, and coprolites, and lime comes to an end, and guano and coprolites and lime are all fixed quantities; man can produce no more when the supply is done. Science may discover a substitute, probably will discover one, but the assumption that it *must* is an assumption merely. So with heat. Man knows as yet of only three readily available means of producing heat—the burning of dry dung, of wood, and of coal. The first, though universally employed in India, is insufficient, and detracts too much from the sources of fertility and the second is disappearing with such rapidity that foresters can predict to a century the extinction of the existing supply. The pace at which the forests are being cleared away is one of the most dangerous incidents of modern progress, and except in South America or Central Africa there is nowhere great natural renewal. Artificial renewal is of course possible—the biggest experiment ever made in that direction being in the Punjab, and believed to promise success, but the highest efforts of man are baby-play by the side of the glorious prodigality of nature. What can man do to compare with what nature has done in the valley of the Amazon, which three centuries hence will be as bare as the valley of the Indus, in which, though it was once all forest, the trees can be counted for hundreds of miles upon the fingers. Denudation of course may cease, but that it will certainly cease is an assumption not warranted by analogies. There remains coal, and if there is one fact certain in science, it is that the supply of coal is a fixed quantity which must end some time. It may last thousands of years, but it cannot last for ever, and when it is done man must either discover some new source of heat, of which he has as yet only dreams, or render a civilisation based in every part upon his possession of a means of producing intense heat at will. He *may* be able to smelt iron by electricity, or by concentrating the sun's rays, but he is not able now, and to assume that he will be able is a mere guess. It would be just as reasonable to guess the exact contrary.

Dreams, say our readers, dreams as bad as Dr. Cumming's. Not a doubt of it, for we have intentionally omitted the primary element, that Providence whose designs cannot be interrupted either by the failure of the dirt of sea-gulls or the reckless use of the axe, but then nobody has proved or can prove that the temporary fallowing of the whole earth may not be within those designs. Some countries have been abandoned and renewed, witness the wonderful structures lying desolate amid the jungles of Cambodia, and the artistic temples lying in heaps of ruin amid the forests of Yucatan, and why not all? That is mere speculation, but it is not speculation to say that there will be immense transfers of civilisation, that England, for example, will in all human probability lose much of her preeminence in manufactures, that unless science can make a great leap forward the exhaustion of heat-giving material will occur here. Wood, as a fuel competent to sustain manufactures, has disappeared from among us, and coal is rapidly going too. Mr. Jevons, lecturer to the Owens College in Manchester, who has devoted years to the inquiry, reports his conclusions, conclusions supported by figures which, wild as they will appear to those who have never reflected on the subject, seems to us almost unanswerable. To prove them we must republish his book, but the steps which he considers proved can be easily summarised. He holds as a demonstrable fact that coal cannot be raised by any known appliances or probable improvement of appliances from a depth of more than 4000 feet below the level of the sea, of 1800 feet below the deepest existing mine; and that the quantity of coal now existing above that depth is eighty-three thousand millions of tons. The existing consumption is at the rate of eighty-three millions of tons a year, and if it did not increase the supply would last with an increasing cost nearly a thousand years. But unfortunately it does increase with the development of population and manufactures at a startling rate, namely 3½ per cent. every year for the last eighty years. Supposing that rate to continue, and the tendency is to one very much quicker, the consumption would in 1961 be at the rate of 2607 millions of tons a year, and by that time the whole existing deposit of coal will have been consumed. That rise in consumption is, however, impossible, as with exhaustion would come the all-powerful check of rising price, "but this only means that the check to our progress must become perceptible considerably within a century from the present time, that the cost of fuel must rise, perhaps within a lifetime, to a rate threatening our commercial and manufacturing supremacy, and the conclusion is inevitable that our present happy progressive condition is a thing of limited duration." In short, the indefinite duration of English progressive development which is based upon a boundless supply of coal close to the iron fields and seats of manufacture must in about a century stop. "Suppose our progress to be checked within half a century, yet by that time our consumption will probably be four times what it now is; there is nothing impossible or improbable in this; "it is a very moderate supposition, considering that our consumption has increased eightfold in the last sixty years. But how shortened and darkened will the prospects of the country appear with mines already deep, fuel dear, and yet a high rate of consumption to keep up if we are not to retrograde." There need not be positive retrogression for years after that, but the power of limitless progress will pass away from Great Britain and be transferred to the localities where coal is still on the spot in its old abundance, *i.e.*, to the North American fields. That, supposing coal to continue the one artificial heat-giver, is as certain as any result in multiplication. Science may of course long before that have arrested the consumption, *may*, for instance, have discovered a light infinitely superior to lighted coal smoke—we seem on the brink of that—a motor cheaper and more powerful than steam, and a smelting contrivance simpler and hotter than coal fire, but that is as yet an assumption, and even if a correct one the new discovery must be one the use of which will not be limited by locality, and the special advantage of England among the nations of the world must pass away.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.—Dr. Stanley preached a sermon on Sunday night to an immense congregation in Westminster Abbey, on the subject of the Prophet Ezekiel's vision of dry bones. The main scope of his argument was to show that the alarmists who are crying out that the Faith is in danger have no ground for their terror. There was no cause of alarm for the Church. It had had many difficulties to encounter, and of relapses it had too many; but still there was a life-giving spirit breathing through its theology, though its literature, and through the social intercourse of its people. Conscientious inquiry was going on, which would not be satisfied with anything short of truth, and there was a holy impatience of the barriers which once kept men asunder; but as confidence was a proof of statesmanship, so he urged Churchmen to place implicit confidence in that great institution to which they were so fondly attached. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Archbishop of Dublin, Professor Jowett, Dr. Norman M'Leod, and many clergymen were amongst the congregation.—*Leicester Chronicle*, April 29.

FROM ALGIERS.—The Emperor reports progress every day by telegraph to the Empress. In answer to an anxious inquiry sent by her Imperial Majesty, the Emperor replied that Eugenie need be under no apprehensions on his or her own account, as at present, though, perhaps, appearances might be against him, he had no intention of giving in his adhesion to the Mahommedan faith. Another telegram from the same Imperial source to the same Imperial lady at Paris announces that the Emperor has already had a most encouraging sale of *Julius Cæsar* among the Arabs, and has, on most advantageous terms, disposed of several damaged copies to some elderly sheiks.—A new Chivalric Order is to be instituted, called The Arabian Knights.—*London Punch.*

THE HOLY SEE.—Of the total number of Popes who have filled the Holy See since St. Peter, eight only have exceeded the duration of the reign of the present Pope, namely, Sylvester who governed the Church from 314 to 336; Leo the Great, 440 to 461; Adrian I., 772 to 795; Alexander III., 1159 to 1181; Urban VIII., 1623 to 1644; Clement IX., 1700 to 1721; Pius VI., 1775 to 1800; and Pius VII., from 1800 to 1823.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 24.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. CHARLES MORRIS are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Carlo Cottage, Victoria-street, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, Hunter-street.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY, from 1st January to 31st June, 1865.

Dr.			
1865.			
To Government endowment for the half-year ending 31st December, 1864..			£166 10 7
BONDI WARD.			
To cash collected under assessment, one shilling in the pound	£91 5 6		
WAVERLEY WARD.			
To cash collected under assessment, one shilling in the pound	145 11 0		
NELSON WARD.			
To cash collected under assessment, one shilling in the pound..	128 14 9		
Contributions ..	21 0 0		
			386 11 3
July 1st			
To this amount due to the Oriental Bank ..			618 3 11
			£1171 5 9
Cr.			
1865.—July 1st.			
By balance due to Oriental Bank to this date..			£789 12 1
BONDI WARD.			
By ballasting, forming, and completion of Mornington-crescent ..	£149 0 9		
Share of day labour account gravelling Waverley-street ..	7 16 2		
One-third share of contract repairs to council chambers	4 3 4		
Commission on cheque, and one-third share bank interest on cash credit ..	12 8 3		
One-third share of the general expense account ..	32 8 11		
			205 17 5
WAVERLEY WARD.			
By forming, ballasting, and gravelling Mornington-crescent ..	£27 2 5		
Ballasting and gravelling Waverley-street ..	33 16 11		
Removing sand from cutting in Dickson-street ..	7 1 0		
Day labour account, repairs to made roads ..	2 17 8		
One-third share of bank interest on cash credit ..	12 7 3		
One-third share of contract repairs to council chambers	4 3 4		
One-third share of general expense account ..	32 8 11		
			119 17 6
NELSON WARD.			
By rubble stone for repairs, and blacksmith's account ..	6 19 3		
One-third share of contract repairs to council chambers	4 3 4		
One-third share of bank interest on cash credit ..	12 7 3		
One-third share of general expense account ..	33 8 11		
			55 18 9
GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
By five months' salary to council clerk and surveyor ..	65 0 0		
Three months' interest on mortgage of council chambers	12 10 0		
Stationery, postage, lighting, and sundries ..	19 16 9		
One-third of this account apportioned to each ward	97 6 9		
			£1171 5 9

I certify the foregoing account to be correct,
JOHN BIRRELL, Chairman.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Waverley have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account and vouchers or other documents.

ALEXANDER KENNETH MACKENZIE, } Auditors.
JOHN HINTON BAGLIN, }

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY of the GLEBE, from January 1st to June 30th, 1865.

Dr.				
1865.				
January 1.—To cash in hand ..				£106 10 4
Raised by assessment at the rate of 1s. in the £ for municipal rate, and 4d. in the £ for lighting rate.				
June 30.—To Outer Glebe Ward				
Municipal rates collected ..	£194 1 1½			
Lighting	64 11 6½			
	£258 12 8			
Half expense of publicans' lights	2 18 8	£261 11 4		
To Bishopthorpe Ward				
Municipal rates collected	£199 14 3½			
Lighting	66 3 9½			
	£265 18 1			
Kerb and gutter stones ..	7 8 0	273 6 1		
To Inner Glebe Ward				
Municipal rates collected ..	£157 14 8½			
Lighting	52 11 6½	210 6 3	745 3 8	
To Bank of New South Wales:				
Balance as per pass-book		1191 19 1		
Cheque not presented ..		1 13 4	1193 12 5	
			£2045 6 5	

The Government endowment for the half-year ended December 31st, 1864 is unpaid.

Cr.				
1865.				
January 1.—By Bank of New South Wales, balance as per account to December 31st, 1864 ..				£907 10 6
June 30.—By General Expenses				
Subscription to HERALD and EMPIRE ..		£4 0 0		
Stationery and printing ..		19 16 9		
Repairing tools ..		10 15 7		
Legal expenses ..		3 3 0		
Rent of council chamber, &c. ..		35 0 0		
Electioneering expenses		1 19 2		
Council clerk's salary		100 0 0		
Bailiff's salary ..		8 6 8		
Rates ..		1 16 0		
Petty cash ..		3 7 11		
Burning dead horse ..		0 6 8		
Interest on cash credit to March 31st ..		44 1 8		
General repairs ..		5 16 3		
Cleaning streets ..		1 16 0		
		£240 5 8		
General Expenses, apportioned separately				
Outer Glebe Ward ..		£68 15 11		
Bishopthorpe Ward ..		157 11 7		
Inner Glebe Ward ..		13 18 2		
		£240 5 8		
By Outer Glebe Ward				
Glebe Road, forming, &c. ..	£55 9 1			
Ditto, repairs	3 13 10			
		£59 2 11		
Francis-street, altering gutters..		26 0 0		
Glebe-street, repairs ..		3 8 10		
Crown-street, ditto ..		3 7 2		
Franklyn-place, ditto ..		0 9 4		
Greek-street, ditto ..		0 15 4		
Mitchell-street, ditto ..		1 1 8		
Fay-street, ditto ..		0 14 5		
Lighting streets ..		76 13 9		
Half expense of publicans' lights		7 7 4		
Cleaning streets ..		17 1 10		
Proportion of general expenses..		18 15 11		
			214 18 6	
By Bishopthorpe Ward				
Glebe Road, forming, &c. ..	99 2 4			
Ditto, repairs ..	2 8 11			
		101 11 3		
Denman-street, forming, &c. ..		175 17 3		
Harden-street, repairs ..		2 8 6		
Arundel-terrace, ditto..		3 0 6		
Mitchell-street, ditto ..		0 3 0		
Close-street, ditto ..		0 9 9		
Derby-place, ditto ..		1 4 8		
Close-lane, ditto ..		0 9 9		
Derwent-street, ditto ..		3 12 9		
Norton-lane, ditto ..		1 7 0		
Lighting streets, ditto..		63 7 6		
Half expense of publicans' lights		7 18 8		
Cleaning streets ..		19 13 3		
Proportion of general expenses..		157 11 7		
			538 11 11	
By Inner Glebe Ward				
Glebe Road, repairs ..		6 17 10		
Avon-street, ditto ..		1 7 3		
Leichhardt-street, ditto ..		12 2 1		
Lighting streets ..		51 3 9		
Half expense of publicans' lights		2 18 8		
Cleaning streets ..		3 11 5		
Proportion of general expenses..		13 18 2		
			£91 19 2	
By stock				
Ballast, &c. ..		£96 10 0		
Blue metal ..		191 5 0		
Powder, &c. ..		9 12 0		
Oil and nails..		1 4 5		
			£298 11 5	
By cash in hand ..			93 14 11	
			£2045 6 5	

I certify the foregoing account to be correct,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chairman.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers, or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the municipal council of the Glebe have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account and vouchers or other documents.

J. R. YOUNG, } Auditors.
M. B. PELL, }

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe Road, July 25, 1865.

TO CARCASE BUTCHERS, and others.—M. M'CAW and ANOTHER, Horse, Cattle, Grain, and General Produce Salesmen, hold regular SALES BY AUCTION, of beef, pork, &c., at their Yards, corner of Bourke and Queen streets.
To parties desirous of forwarding carcases to this market, our premises afford accommodation and facility for sales unequalled by any other here. The sheds are extensive and fitted in every way purposely for the convenient working of this particular trade, and, in conjunction with our regular sales of pigs, calves, bacon, &c., we can at all times command a full attendance of the trade.
Prompt account sales and remittances.
M. M'CAW and ANOTHER, Royal Horse Bazaar, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

J. G. HANKS, London Tea Warehouse, 520, George-street, delivers goods as follows—
MONDAY—Town orders
TUESDAY—Paddington Waverley, Randwick, Woollahra.
WEDNESDAY—Balmain, Pyrmont, and Glebe
THURSDAY—Chippendale, Redfern, and Waterloo
FRIDAY—Town
SATURDAY—Miller's Point, Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, and town.
N.B.—Orders delivered at the Railway every day.
Goods delivered from the Newtown Branch Shop every WEDNESDAY, at Cook's River, Kingston, Camperdown, and Petersham.

BALMAIN, PYRMONT, and GLEBE.—Special Notice.—J. G. HANKS, of the London Tea Warehouse, 520, George-street, intends sending to the above suburbs for Orders every TUESDAY.

A WISH!—I wish you would take me, my dear papa,
To the London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar,
For all are made happy who once go there
To choose what they like at that Fancy Fair.
LEMAIRE'S, opposite Markets, George-street.

THE EXCITEMENT respecting the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER is daily increasing everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of consumers constantly use it.
Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold in penny packets by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

GALVANIZED IRON Tubing, ½-inch, now landing ex Trebolgan. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a quiet PONY, used to town, in saddle or harness. W. P. HOINS, Grocer, 194, Crown-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Spanish Chesnut Trees, and a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, from the Surry Hills Nursery, for private SALE, by Mr. J. H. MAGILL, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. John Solomon, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, and during the week.

BOOKS!—Retiring from Business!—J. FERGUSON, having determined on relinquishing the Book Trade, begs to offer his thanks to the public for the amount of patronage he has received at their hands during the last seven years, in gratitude for which (and to suit his own convenience), he now offers them an opportunity of LOADING THEIR LIBRARY SHELVES with BOOKS, in every department of Literature, at prices so absurdly low that he is ashamed to mention them; he will only assure the "gentle reader," that his Stock of Books is very large, very miscellaneous, and, as they are for imperative sale, will be sold very cheap. Any person doubting the genuineness of this advertisement can be convinced of its truth by offering the advertiser money for all or any part of his stock. JOHN FERGUSON, Nos. 3 and 4, Market-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The third part of the Report of the Society's Transactions is now ready for delivery by the undersigned, price 4s.
READING and WELLBANK, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, New Editions, just landed.
Hard Cash, a Matter of Fact Romance, by Charles Reade, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1865, an Original Miscellany of Entertaining Literature, with 100 illustrations, 7s 6d, by post 9s
Peter Parley's Annual, 1865, a new year's present for young people, with coloured plates, 7s, by post 8s
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom, a Manual of Table Talk, 7s, by post 7s 9d
Nature and Human Nature, by the author of Sam Slick, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony, by Sam Slick, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
A Life for a Life, by the Author of John Halifax, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
A Woman's Thoughts about Women, by ditto, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
The Crescent and the Cross, or Romance and Realities of Eastern Travel, by Eliot Warburton, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Cook's Voyages of Discovery, by John Barrow, plates, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Shakespeare—Globe edition, edited by Clark and Wright, 12mo., cloth, 5s, by post 6s
The Ingoldsby Legends, or Mirth and Marvels, cheap edition, 7s, by post 8s
Bennett's Surprising and Never-to-be-surpassed Adventures of Young Munchausen, related and illustrated in 12 stories, 7s, by post 8s 3d
Doctor Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque, with illustrations by Crowquill, cloth, gilt edges, 3s 6d, by post 4s 3d
Fifty Celebrated Men, their Lives and Trials, plates, 5s, by post 5s 8d
Fifty Famous Women, their Virtues and Failings, with portraits, 5s, by post 5s 8d
Great Inventors, the Results of their Efforts, woodcuts, cloth, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
The True, Pathetic History of Poor Match, by Holme Lee, with 4 illustrations, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Andersen's Tales for Children, with 100 illustrations, cloth, gilt edges, 9s 6d, by post 10s 9d
Andersen's Stories and Tales, with 80 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Popular Nursery Tales and Rhymes, with 170 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
The White Brunswickers, or Reminiscences of Schoolboy Life, by Rev. H. C. Adams, 7s, by post 7s 8d
Bowman's Young Yachtsmen, or the Wreck of the Gipsy, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Freaks on the Fells, and why I did not become a Sailor, by R. M. Ballantyne, 4s 6d, by post 5s
The Boy's Own Book, an Encyclopædia of all the Diversions of Boyhood, 1864, 10s 6d, by post 11s
True Stories for Little People, plates, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Waggie and Wattie, or Nothing in Vain, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, complete in 1 vol., with illustrations, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Daddy's Makings, little Rhyming Undertakings, full of coloured pictures, 3s 6d, by post 4s 3d
Little Threads, by author of Little Susy, plates, 3s 6d, by post 4s
My Own New Coloured Picture Play Book, 5s, by post 5s 6d
The Favourite Picture Book, a Gallery of Delights, several hundred illustrations, 5s, by post 5s 9d
The Nursery Playmate, 200 engravings with descriptions, 7s, by post 8s; or coloured copies, 10s 6d, by post 11s 6d
Birthday Gift, or Thirty-and-One Texts selected from the Old and New Testaments, by Miss S. Hughes, illustrated with 6 coloured plates of Flowers and Birds, 4to, 13s 6d, by post 14s 6d
Golden Light, being Scripture Histories for the Young from the Old and New Testaments, with 80 pictures, cloth, gilt edges, 7s, by post 8s 6d
The Child's Commentator on the Holy Scriptures, by Ingram Cobbin, numerous woodcuts and coloured plates, cloth, gilt edges, 9s 6d, by post 11s
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Sermons in Stones, or Scripture confirmed by Geology, by Dominick M'Causland, LL.D., 11th thousand, 5s, by post 5s 8d
Land and Sea, by P. N. Gosse, F.R.S., woodcuts, 12mo., cloth, gilt edges, 7s, by post 8s
The Lawgiver, by Mrs. Webb, author of "Naomi," 7s, by post 8s
Life in Jesus, a Memoir of Mrs. Mary Winslow, by her son, Octavius Winslow, D.D., 7s, by post 7s 8d
Winslow's The Inner Life, its Nature, Relapse, and Recovery, 6s, by post 6s 6d
——— The Foot of Cross and Blessings found there, 5s 6d, by post 4s
——— Man of God, or Spiritual Religion explained, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Two Years After and Onwards, or the approaching War amongst the Powers of Europe, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Morning and Evening Thoughts, or Daily Walking with God, by Octavius Winslow, D.D., 4 vols., 15s, by post 17s
Stories of Old Bible Narratives, for young children, by Caroline Hadley, 2 vols., 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
The Peep of Day, or Early Religious Instruction, cloth, 2s 6d, by post 3s
Mary and her Mother—Scriptural Stories for very Young Children, 3s 6d, by post 4s
The Bible Story Book, by Rev. B. H. Draper, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Asleep in Jesus, or Words of Consolation to Bereaved Parents, by Rev. W. B. Clarke, 1s 6d, by post 2s
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